WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
Published every Friday Morning, by
PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
$2 50 a year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.

No subscription received for less than 12 months.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to PRICE & FULTON.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50, in advance.

VOL. 4.---NO. 28. | WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1848. | WHOLE NO. 184.

Terms for Advertising.

Per square of 16 lines or less—cash in advance:

One square one insertion,		$ 50
do. do. 2 insertions,		75
do. do. 3 do.		1 00
do. do. 3 months without change,		3 00
do. do. 6 do. do. do.		4 50
do. do. 12 do. do. do.		8 00
do. do. 6 do. renewed weekly,		12 00
do. do. 12 do. do. do.		20 00

☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for at the rate of 25 cts. per square for every insertion after the first week.

A deduction of 33⅓ per cent adv. bills over $30:

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, *cash in advance.*

OUR CIRCULATION.

☞It is mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 1 2 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation. We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* be a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 2 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL—Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Mrs. C. M. Price,
Fashionable Dress Maker,
4th Street, first door North of the Odd Fellow's School,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

JOHN D. LOVE.
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATRESSES, &c.,
ROCK SPRING,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 16, 1847—[44-12m

Crosby, Walker & Hall,
AUCTIONEERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO
D. K. DICKINSON, Esq., H. R. SAVAGE, Esq., G. W. DAVIS, Esq.,
MESSRS. HALL & ARMSTRONG, JOHN A. TAYLOR, Esq., JOHN WALKER, Esq.
October 15th, 1847.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

D. CASHWELL,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will make liberal CASH advances on all consignments of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—2-tf

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
B. N. DISBROW, Esq., New York.
ROB'T G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 29, 1847.

L. MALLETT,
Agent for the sale of
Timber, Lumber, &c. &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 5, 1847—[8-y

Thos. Allibone & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 8, SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Advances made on consignments.
Refer to Messrs. DEROSSET, BROWN & Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1y]

HOLMES & HAWES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN ALL KINDS OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,
At the stand formerly occupied by Z. Latimer.
February 11, 1848.

SALT—4000 bushels landing and for sale by
Dec. 24—15-tf] R. H. STANTON & Co.

Spring and Summer Medicine.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN the world.—This extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other remedies is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body.

IT HAS PERFORMED MORE THAN 15,000 CURES THIS YEAR.

1,000 cures of Rheumatism.
1,000 cures of Dyspepsia;
2,500 cures of general debility, and want of nervous energy;
3,000 Female complaints and over;
7,000 cures of diseases of the blood, viz:

Ulcers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c., together with numerous cases of consumption, Liver Complaint, Spinal Affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.—Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the New Jersey Legislature, late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story:

Rahway, January 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the influenza and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration. G. W. McLEAN.

THE EDITOR—John Jackson, Esq., Editor of the Rahway Republican, published the above certificate, and remarked in an editorial as follows:

The success of Dr. Townsend's preparation of Sarsaparilla appears to be of the most extraordinary character. We publish to-day two certificates in its behalf, one from Capt. McLean, of this town, and one from Rev. Mr. White, of Staten Island, a gentleman well known in Rahway.—Capt. McLean believes the medicine to have saved his life; and Mr. White seems to entertain an equally strong confidence in its efficacy. Intelligent men like these would no praise so rongly what they did not fully believe to deserve it.

SCROFULA CURED.—This certificate was handed in to Dr. Townsend's office this week, and conclusively prove that his Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood.—Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation. Yours respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster street.
New York, March 1, 1847.

RHEUMATISM & THE PILES.

September 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: My wife has been for several years afflicted with rheumatism. She has tried many different remedies to obtain some relief, but all to no purpose. She was finally induced, by seeing your advertisement, to give your Sarsaparilla a trial. We procured some of it from your agent (Mr. Van Buskirk) and it gives me pleasure to state that after using it she experienced great relief, and was in a very short time perfectly cured. I was also (together with a man in my employ) badly troubled with piles, and by using a small quantity of your Sarsaparilla, our complaint was completely cured. I consider it one of the best of medicines, and would advise all who are afflicted to give it a trial.
GARRIT GARRABRANT,
——— 123 Market-st Newark.

Clergymen and Physicians.—As well as thousands of others in all parts of the United States, are continually sending certificates and informing us of the benefits derived from Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. Townsend—Sir: Some time since you requested my opinion of the virtues of your compound syrup of Sarsaparilla. I am now prepared to give it. I have used it in my practice and prescribed it for the last few months, and must give it my decided preference over anything of the kind with which I am acquainted, both as to its medical virtues and the reasonable price at which you sell it. In scrofulous affections, cutaneous eruptions generally, dyspepsia, indigestion, costive habits, and liver complaint, I am much pleased with its effects. In these complaints, or any other where scrofula is indicated, I can with confidence recommend it to the patronage of the profession as a valuable auxiliary for removing diseases in some of its most troublesome forms, and to all, as a safe and valuable medicine.

Brooklyn, Nov. 25, 1846. BENJ. WEEKS, M. D.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: Having for some time past been afflicted with a pulmonary affection on my lungs, and a continual pain in my side, owing to evening exposure in travelling after preaching, and finding my disease to increase, with much difficulty of breathing and other alarming symptoms, I was advised by a clergyman, a friend of mine, to try your celebrated Sarsaparilla. I did so, and after taking two or three bottles I found myself relieved. My appetite has been restored. I find myself much stronger, and hope very soon to resume my usual duties. I have been so greatly benefitted by your excellent medicine, I feel it my duty to make known the facts for the benefit of others who may be laboring under the same difficulties that I have been for some time past. Yours, respectfully, SAM. WHITE,
Nov. 22, 1846.] Pastor of Baptist Church, Staten Island.

ALMOST A MIRACLE.

Read the following, and doubt if you can, that consumption cannot be cured. This is only one of the several hundred cases that Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured:

Brooklyn, Sept. 14, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I was taken, a little over a year ago, with a severe cough and a pain in my side. It increased on me very fast, indeed. I was pronounced by physicians to have the quick consumption. I raised large quantities of bad matter, had night sweats, and sinking very fast: my doctor said he could do nothing for me. I went into the hospital in hope of being benefitted, but was pronounced there as incurable. I was now greatly distressed at the lungs and could hardly breathe; I soon became emaciated, and expected to die; was confined to my bed, and was obliged to have watchers; indeed I cannot give you any description that would do justice to my case. I was supposed by my friends to be past recovery; I had tried a great number of remedies, and all seemed to be to no purpose. I read of some most extrordinary cures performed by your medicine, and to tell you the truth, I suspected there was some humbug in them. But I was induced to try it; I did so, and am very thankful I did. I cannot say that I am entirely well, but am so far recovered as to be about my business, and hope to be entirely well in a few weeks. My cough and pain in the side, and night sweats have left me, and raise but very little, and am fast gaining my usual strength. I felt it a duty to give you a statement of my case, to publish if you please.
PETER BROWN, 47 Little-street, Brooklyn.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is sovereign and speedy cure for incipient consumption, barrenness, leucorrhœa, or whites, obstructed or difficult menstruation, incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of the inherent causes, or produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects upon the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude before taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offsprings.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short time it removed her complaints and restored her to health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, & recommending it to the public. M. D. MOORE, cor of Grand
Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.] and Lydius-st.

Dr. Townsend.—To all whom this may concern: This is to certify, that my wife used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla previous to her confinement, under the most alarming and delicate circumstances, being troubled with the dropsy, swelling of the feet, nervous affections, and very much debilitated. With my persuasion, and the recommendation of those who had used it, she was induced to try it, with little or no faith; and suffice it to say, the medicine had the happy and desired effect, not only in the hours of confinement, but after the expiration of one week of its use, the dropsy and nervous affection gave way to an astonishing degree, and her health is now better than it had been for a long time previous.

If this will be of any service to you, or any who doubts the success of the medicine, you are entirely welcome to it. I subscribe myself your most obedient and obliged servant, S. S. JAMESON.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. P. Pulling, M. D.; J. Wilson, M. D.; R. B. Briggs, M. D.; P. E. Elmendorf, M. D.
Albany, April 1, 1845.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island: Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases the most beneficial results from your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds anything of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c. Respectfully yours, S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

Principal office, 126 Fulton-st, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co. 8 State-st., Boston; Dr. Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second-st., Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, druggist, Baltimore; Duval & Co., Richmond; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 151 Charter-st., New Orleans; and by principal druggists generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

☞For sale, wholesale and retail, by
WM. SHAW, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

None genuine, unless put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. F. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass. 38-12m

NOTICE.

ALL persons are notified from hunting on my lands, formerly called the Edens lands, with guns, or dogs, or fishing, in any manner whatever. If free negroes or slaves are caught with guns or dogs on the premises, the dogs will be killed and the negroes severely punished.

ALSO, all wagoners, draymen, or cartmen, are notified not to trespass upon any of my vacant lots, from Boundary Street to the Dry Pond, and from thence back to the Newbern Road, under the penalty of the law. MILES COSTIN.
Feb 11, 1848—[22-12m

DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

ANOTHER LIVING WITNESS.—Read with astonishment the wonderful cure performed by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

Philadelphia, Jan. 25, 1847.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir,—In justice to yourself, and a duty I owe to suffering humanity, I cheerfully give my testimony, and declare to the world the most astonishing effects, and the great cure your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry performed on me, under the most unfavorable circumstances. I was taken with a violent cough, spitting of blood, severe pains in the side and breast, which seemed to break down and enfeeble my constitution, so that my physician thought my case beyond the power of medicine, and my friends all gave me up to die; but thanks to you, and the effects of your great discovery, I now feel myself a well man, and raised from a mere skeleton to as fleshy and healthy a man as I have been for years, and shall be pleased to give any information respecting my case, by calling at my residence, Mechanic street, third door below George, Northern Liberties. JACOB PAINTER.

Certificates, such as the above, are now daily received from all quarters of the globe.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Be cautious to ask for the original Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, as all other preparations from the valuable tree are fictitious and counterfeit. Prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to the N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

The original and only genuine article is prepared by Dr. Swayne, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by Agents in all parts of the United States, and some parts of Europe.

For sale in Fayetteville, N. C., by SHAW & GARDNER, Druggists and Apothecaries.
Sept 3, 1847—[24-6t1tbm

$20 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, in Sampson county, in December last, his negro man

CAROLINER.

Said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complected. He is probably lurking about the lines of Sampson, Duplin and New Hanover counties, in the neighborhood of Mr. Bryant Newkirk's, where he had a wife at the ime the subscriber bought him.

The above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, in Sampson county; and an additional reward of Forty Dollars will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.
CHAS. H. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., April 23, '47.—[32tf

ODD FELLOWS SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 15th inst.; conducted as during the last year. The rates of Tuition being as follows—for

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Elocution, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Algebra, Popular Astronomy, Drawing and Vocal Music,	$4 00
For all of which studies, books are furnished by the School free of charge.	
For the Languages, Geometry and Surveying,	$7 00

TEACHERS.

Male Department,	Mr. MAGINNEY,
Female do.,	Miss RICHARDSON,
Teacher of Languages,	Mr. LINDSAY.

In connection with the Languages, Students will likewise continue their English studies.

Tickets may be obtained at the office of Col. McRae.
Oct. 8, 1847. 4-tf

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th instant, two negro men, named OLLIVER and PARIS. Olliver is about 25 or 30 years of age, about 6 feet high, has a scar on his right arm occasioned by a burn; when spoken to he is slow in answering. Paris is about 21 years of age; about 5 feet 9 inches high; stutters in his speech.

The above named negroes are probably lurking about Wilmington or its suberbs, where they are well known. Forty dollars will be paid for the apprehension of Olliver, and ten dollars for the aprehension of Paris, or the same sums respectively, and all reasonable expenses paid, for the apprehension and delivery of either or both of them to the subscriber, at his residence in New Hanover county, or for their confinement in the Jail of said county, or in any other Jail in this State, so that he can get them. DAN'L S. SANDERS.
Feb. 18, 1848. 23-tf

50 PACKAGES Raisins, best quality;
2 cases Canton Ginger;
2 " Citron; 6 boxes Lemon Syrup;
Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, and all varieties of Spices, ground, of the best quality, for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

Look at this.

WE offer for sale, at very low prices, and upon the most reasonable terms, a very handsome assortment of fancy DRY GOODS.
Feb 11, 1848] HOLMES & HAWES.

ICE---ICE---ICE!
To the Public.

THE Subscribers beg to notify the Public, that they will again be in Market with a large and constant supply of Fresh Pond Ice, from Boston, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, throughout the season.

Our Ice House will be open every morning, from sunrise till breakfast bell-ring. Ice will also be retailed from Shaw's Drug Store, at all hours of the day. Citizens can procure it at any hour of the night, (in case of sickness,) by calling on Mr. Shaw, at his House, on Second Street, a few doors from Market Street.

We solicit orders from our friends in the country. Ice will be carefully packed, and promptly forwarded.

Thankful for past patronage, we hope again to merit the public support.

We expect to open on the 1st of April.

N. B. A cargo is expected daily.
SHAW & REPITON.
March 3, 1848—[25-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, at Dec. Term 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of New Hanover County, having qualified as administrator with the will annexed, of Thos. Devane, dec'd., hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to those having demands against the same, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. OWEN FENNELL, Adm'r,
With the will annexed.
Dec. 24, 1847—15-6m

LIFE INSURANCE!

NATIONAL LOAN FUND
Life Assurance Society of London.
"*A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Orphan and the Widow.*"
[EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.]

Capital £500,000 Sterling, or $2,500,000:
Beside a reserved fund [from surplus premiums] of about $185,000.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George street, Hanover-square, *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*

Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.
Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.

This institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to the Life Assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid: also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life, can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premiums, and claim the same privilege for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.

Part of the capital is *permanently* invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise,) or otherwise.

The payments of premiums half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Those assured for whole term of life are allowed to cross to and from Europe in steamships or first class sailing packets *free of extra premium*, except during the WINTER, when $1 on each cover insured will be required for each passage to $400 extra risk.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall-street)
—*New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman*; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.; James Boorman, Esq; George Barclay, Esq.; Samuel S. Howland, Esq.; Gorham A. Worth, Esq.; Samuel M. Fox, Esq; William Van Hook, Esq.; C. Edward Habicht, Esq.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Acountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Medical Examiners. New York—J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D, 110 Bleecker-street; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin-st., S. S. Keene, M. D. 290 Fourth st.

(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st., at 3 o'clock, P. M., *daily.* Fee paid by the Society.)

Standing Counsel—Wm. Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall-st.

Bankers—The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine-st.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit o married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, tables of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall-st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies. J. LEANDER STARR, Gen. Ag't. for the U. States & B. N. A. Colonies.

☞The undersigned will cheerfully give all desired information in regard to the above institution. They will receive and forward applications for Insurance.
DEROSSET, BROWN & CO., Ag'ts.
Wilmington, N. C., 26th Nov., 1847. 11-1y

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND MERCANTILE SCHOOL.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining counties, that they have opened an English, Classical, Mercantile and Mathematical School, in the town of Goldsborough.

The Senior instructor, Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, is a practical and experienced Teacher, having for the last ten years stood at the head of his profession in Europe, as the many flattering testimonials in his possession will show. William Robinson flatters himself that he is already favorably known in this region, as a teacher who has always been faithful in the discharge of duty, and successful in imparting instruction, and would, therefore, throw himself upon his old patrons of Wayne, Lenoir, and Edgecombe—in which counties he has spent the last nine years—for a share of that patronage which they always so cheerfully bestowed upon him.

Mr. John Robinson will superintend the English, Mercantile, and Mathematical department, and give instruction in the Italian and French languages—also in instrumental music, if required. Vocal music will constitute a part of the daily exercises of the pupils.

Mr. William Robinson will superintend the Classical department.

They have built and fitted up a new School Room, and hope that their effort to establish a School of high literary merit in this rising and flourishing town, will not be in vain. They commence it on individual enterprise, and under the most discouraging circumstances, and rely upon the merits of the Institution alone for support.

The School is now in operation, and those who wish to avail themselves of its advantages, are requested to make no delay in entering, that the classes may be properly and advantageously organized.

For further particulars, apply to either of the subscribers. JOHN ROBINSON,
WILLIAM ROBINSON.
Goldsborough, Dec. 14th, 1847. 16-tf

NEW GOODS.

IN addition to the large and well selected stock of goods purchased from Mr. Latimer, we are receiving by the late arrivals from the North, a stock that cannot be surpassed for beauty, quality and price in the Wilmington Market. We assure our friends and the public, that no pains will be spared on our part to merit their patronage; and we feel confident that all that is required to obtain it is a call from them and a careful examination of our stock. We will be prepared in a few days to offer for sale:

500 pieces assorted prints.
200 " printed Muslins and Lawns.
20 bales brown Domestics, ¾ 4-4 5-4 and 6-4.
10 different styles Bleached Shirting.
Brown Drills, Cotton Osnaburgs.
All kinds of Linen Goods.

A large and well selected stock of Fancy Goods Hosiery of all kinds, Gloves, Ribbon, Bonnets, the most fashionable style, and very low, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

A fine lot of sugar now landing.
HOLMES & HAWES.
March 3,

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.

PHILOCOME OIL, Beef's Marrow, Cassada Oil, Liquid Hair Dye, Macassar and Bear's Oil, Bandolin for the hair, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Balm of Columbia, Extracts of Heliotrope, Jockey Club Ambergris, Bouquet de Caroline, Jasmin, Magnolia, Chrys. Ess. Soap, Cold Cream, Lip Salve, Roussel's Shaving Cream, Toilet Soap, Lily White, Toilet Powder in gilt boxes, &c. &c. For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
Jan 28] Druggists and Chemists.

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the First Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

PUBLIC—No. 11.—An Act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to regulate the exercise of the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain cases and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all and singular the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the exercise of appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to which this is a supplement so far as may be, shall be and they hereby are made applicable to all cases which were pending in the Supreme Court or other Superior Court of and for the late Territory of Iowa at the time said Territory was admitted into the Union as a State, and to all cases in which judgments or decrees have been rendered in said Supreme or Superior Court of the said late Territory of Iowa, and not hitherto removed as aforesaid by writ of error or appeal.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all and singular the provisions of the said act to which this is a supplement, so far as may be, shall be and they hereby are made applicable to all cases which may be pending in the Supreme or other Superior Court of and for any territory of the United States which may hereafter be admitted as a State into the Union at the time of its admission, and to all cases in which judgments or decrees shall have been rendered in such supreme or superior court at the time of such admission, and not previously removed by writ of error or appeal.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all cases, together with all process, records, orders, judgments, decrees, and proceedings of federal character or jurisdiction, and not legally transferred to the State courts of the State of Iowa, pending prior to and at the time of the admission of the said State of Iowa into the Union, in the district or supreme courts of the said Territory of Iowa, are hereby transferred to the district court of the United States for the district of Iowa: and it shall be the duty of the respective clerks of the said courts of the said Territory of Iowa, or their successors in office, with whom the records and proceedings of said cases may be found, upon application by any person or persons interested therein, to make and certify a full and complete copy of the records thereof, and transmit the same, together with all the original process, pleadings, and other papers filed in such case or cases, and which may be removed without mutilating the records of said courts, to the clerk of the said district court of the United States; and when the said records, papers, and proceedings shall be thus certified to the said last mentioned court, its jurisdiction shall be deemed as full and complete as that of the court in which the said case originated, had been prior to the said admission of the State of Iowa, or as if the said case had been originally instituted in said district court of the United States.

ROB'T C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved February 22, 1848:
JAMES K. POLK.

No. 12.—An Act to provide additional quarters near to New Orleans, for United States soldiers and volunteers, returned from or going to the seat of war in Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars "for providing for the comfort of discharged soldiers who may be landed at New Orleans, or other places within the United States, so disabled by disease, or by wounds received in the service, as to be unable to proceed to their homes, and for forwarding destitute soldiers to their homes," contained in an act making appropriations for the support of the army, and of volunteers for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and for other purposes, approved second March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to apply a sum, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, to the erection, at or near the United States barracks, below New Orleans, of a wooden hospital, commensurate with the probable wants of the service, also of temporary quarters for the accommodation of United States troops and volunteers during their proper detention at that post, when going to or returning from Mexico; and for the purchase of additional ground, if any shall be necessary, to execute advontageously the objects herein specified.

Approved February 22, 1848.

No. 13.—An Act to authorize the issuing of a register or enrolment to the schooner Robert Henry.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be issued, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a register or enrolment for the schr. Robert Henry, formerly a British vessel, but now owned by John P. Baldwin, a citizen of the State of Florida; and which said vessel, having been wrecked on the Florida reef, and condemned and sold, was purchased by him, and which he has caused to be repaired and refitted for sea again: *Provided,* It shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the cost of repairing and refitting said schooner in the United States, after her purchase by the present owner, exceeds three-fourths of the original cost of building a vessel of the same tonnage in the United States

Approved February 22, 1848.

No. 14.—An Act authorizing persons, to whom reservations of land have been made under certain Indian treaties, to alienate the same in fee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the reservations to or for any person or persons named in the treaty of the twentieth day of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, made at Camp Tippecanoe, in the State of Indiana, between the United States by their commissioners, Jennings, Davis, and Crume, and the chiefs and headmen of the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians of the Prairie and Kankakee, shall be so construed and held to convey to and vest in said reservees, their heirs and assigns, forever, an estate in fee simple in and to the reservations so made, by said treaty, to or for said reservees respectively.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted,* That said reservees, or their heirs, may sell and convey all or any part of his, her, or their respective reserves; and such sale and conveyance shall vest in the purchaser, his or her heirs and assigns, such title as is described in such deed of conveyance, to such lands so sold and conveyed: *Provided,* That all deeds of conveyance made before the passage of this act shall stand upon the same footing as those made after the passage of this act, and the rights of the parties shall be the same in one case as in the other: *Provided,* That such deed of conveyance for any of said lands made before or after the passage of this act, shall not be valid for such purpose until the same shall have been approved by the President of the United States.

Approved March 9, 1848.

No. 15.—An Act granting the franking privilege to Louisa Catharine Adams.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all letters and packets carried by post to and from Louisa Catharine Adams, widow of the late John Quincy Adams, be conveyed free of postage during her natural life.

Approved March 9, 1848.

No. 16.—An Act to amend an act entitled "An act in amendment of the acts respecting the judicial system of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case of a vacancy in the office of the clerk of any circuit court of the United States in vacation, the judge of the district court in the district within which such vacancy occurs, may appoint a clerk, who shall hold said office until the end of the next term of the circuit court for said district, unless the office is sooner filled by an appointment according to existing laws.

Approved March 9, 1848.

[JOINT RESOLUTION—No. 2.]—Joint Resolution expressive of the thanks of Congress to Major General Winfield Scott and the troops under his command, for their distinguished gallantry and good conduct in the campaign of eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

Resolved unanimously by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby, presented to Winfield Scott, major general commanning in chief the army in Mexico, and through him to the officers and men of the regular and volunteer corps under him, for their uniform gallantry and good conduct conspicuously displayed at the siege and capture of the city of Vera Cruz and castle of San Juan de Ulloa, March twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; and in the successive battles of Cerro Gordo, April eighteenth; Contreras, San Antonio, and Churubusco, August nineteenth and twentieth; and for the victories achieved in front of the city of Mexico, September eighth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth, and the capture of the metropolis, September fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, in which the Mexican troops, greatly superior in numbers, and with every advantage of position, were, in every conflict, signally defeated by the American arms.

SEC. 2. *Resolved,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with devices emblematical of the series of brilliant victories achieved by the army, and presented to Major General Winfield Scott as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his valor, skill, and judicious conduct in the memorable campaign of eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

SEC. 3. *Resolved,* That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to Major General Scott in such terms as he may deem best calculated to give effect to the objects thereof.

Approved March 9, 1848.

MISCELLANEOUS

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, March 24, 1848.

TOWN MEETING.—It will be noticed from the handbills of the day that a town meeting, on the subject of the Manchester Rail Road, has been called by the Directors at the Masonsonic Hall, on this evening, at half past 7 o'clock. The statements which the Directors feel called upon then and there to make, will be of deep interest to *all* the citizens of Wilmington. We hope every man who takes an interest in the welfare of the place will attend, as the *Rail Road question will be finally determined in that meeting.* Remember this!

☞The Pee Dee Ethiopian Opera Troupe are in town. They perform to-night at the Theatre. They are well spoken of where they have performed, and will doubtless attract full houses while here.

THE DISTRICT CONVENTION.—We would take the liberty of saying a few words to our democratic friends on the subject of a District Convention. It will be seen from the proceedings of the meetings of our friends in Onslow and N. Hanover counties, that Wilmington has been recommended by them as the most suitable place, and the 25th day of April, Tuesday of our Superior Court, as the most appropriate time for holding the convention. But the suggestion which we principally desire at the present time to present to our friends is this: A delegate to the Baltimore Convention is to be appointed, as well as an Elector for this Electoral District, and this is what we would suggest: when the delegates from the various counties composing the District are appointed by the people, it would be well to instruct and empower them to perform the double duty of appointing a Delegate and an Elector. We see no reason why the same Convention cannot perform both these duties.

We call upon our friends in the name of our glorious common cause, to be up and doing. Do for any sake hold your meetings and complete your party organization. Time is rapidly rolling away. The 12th of April will soon be upon us, and many counties have not yet appointed delegates to the Raleigh Convention. Why is this? We ought to recollect that we can alone expect to achieve success by the expenditure of *some little* time and trouble.

COUNTY CONVENTION.—We would call the especial attention of our friends in New Hanover, to the resolution of the meeting of the 14th instant, recommending to the people of the various election districts in the county, to hold meetings and appoint delegates to a county Convention, to be held in the Court-House, on Tuesday of next Superior Court, (April 25,) for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature. We think it would be well to instruct these same delegates to represent the county in the district Convention. We should be much pleased to see every district in the county represented, so that the most perfect unanimity and harmony may prevail in all our party moves. Let us have a full Convention.

CANVASSING THE STATE.—The following article which we clip from the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, of the 16th inst., will be read by our friends here alike with interest and surprise. We need scarcely say that the Jeffersonian fully expresses our views on the subject of a Gubernatorial canvass of the State. Were the propriety of canvassing the State by the candidates for Governor before us *de novo*, we would be decidedly of Mr. Leak's opinion. But at this late day, when it has been made the custom so to do, we think that we must insist upon *our* candidate's doing as others have done before him. As the Jeffersonian very justly observes, we are the attacking party in North Carolina—we have a good cause, and the better the people become acquainted with it, the more certain will we be of success. In a word, *we* have everything to gain by discussion, whilst our opponents have everything to lose. We have no doubt, however, that should the April Convention select Mr. Leak as our candidate, his patriotism and the success of the good cause, would induce him to yield on this point. The following is the article from the Jeffersonian:

"WALTER F. LEAK, ESQ.—We have seen a letter from this gentleman, addressed to a democrat of Lincoln county, in reply, we believe, to one addressed to him, upon the subject of the gubernatorial nomination. In this letter, Mr. L. takes strong and decided grounds against the canvass of the State, and, at the same time that he agrees to accept the nomination if tendered, he wishes it distinctly known that if he does receive and accept the nomination, it will be subject to an express understanding to the above effect.

"Whatever our own views upon this question might be in the abstract, in the present position of affairs, and in this peculiar crisis of our State and National politics, we must most decidedly avow ourselves in favor of a canvass. It is not now, when by one bold effort, the State may be freed from the stain of whiggery, that we are to fold our arms, and abandon any honorable means that may contribute to produce this desirable result.

"Besides, were we, from abstract notions of propriety to abandon a canvass, would our opponents do so? We question it very much indeed, and it is not for us, with the advantages of a good cause, and the position of the attacking party, to surrender lightly the vantage ground which we thus possess.

"We forbear further remark upon this letter, as it is intended for publication and we hope shortly to be able to lay it before our readers, when each individual may form his own conclusions upon the reasons therein set forth."

IMPORTANT BILL.—From the Congressional proceedings of the 16th, it will be seen that on that day quite an important bill was passed by the House of Representatives. The bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and ably advocated by our own distinguished Representative, Gen'l McKay. The bill, as reported from the Committee, is a bill "requiring all public moneys receivable from customs and from all other sources, to be paid immediately into the Treasury, without abatement or deduction, and for other purposes."—Gen'l McKay, in the course of his remarks upon this bill, stated that the expenses of collecting the revenues of the country, under the present system, had reached the enormous sum of two million and odd dollars; that if the bill now under consideration was adopted, it would save at least $500,000 to the government.—The great object of the bill is to bring all the expenses of the Treasury Department immediately under the eye of the chief Secretary.

☞Some days since a white infant of tender age was found on the public highway in the vicinity of Wilmington, apparently put there by its inhuman parent.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—No arrival from Europe during our recollection, has created so profound a sensation in this country, as that of the Cambria, whose intelligence will be found in another column. We wish that our space would permit us to give the whole of the French news in detail. It is startling and important in the last degree. Ere this, in all human probability, France has entered upon a career not unlike that which gave birth to Napoleon, and deluged all Europe in blood. Who can tell? At the last accounts Paris was in the hands of the revolutionists—blood had been shed—Louis Philippe had abdicated & fled to England to save himself from the fate of Louis the XVI. With what intense anxiety will we wait for the next Steamer from Europe, which will bring us the denouement of this strange affair. Well did we know that France has been, ever since the revolution of '30, when Charles was sent off, nothing better than a political tinder-box which required only a spark to set it in a blaze of political incendiaryism. That spark, it seems, has been flung into the magazine. The French people want a Republic. They are not fit to enjoy its blessings. Should the mob of Paris succeed, bloodshed and carnage will reign triumphant for a time, but eventually a stronger monarchical government than that of Louis Philippe would be established.

Providence alone can tell where this affair may end! In all human probability the Continent of Europe, after a peace of thirty-three years, is again destined to become the theatre of universal bloodshed and confusion.

A Telegraphic despatch to the "*Liverpool Mail*" of the 26th ultimo, says that "Louis Philippe, King of the French, had arrived in England! He landed at Falkstone." If this be really so, the revolution is even more serious than stated in the papers brought by the Cambria. Fourteen days more and we shall know all about this momentous affair.

PASSAGE OF THE TEN REGIMENT BILL IN THE SENATE.—It will be seen from our Congressional summary, that the Ten Regiment Bill passed the Senate on the evening of the 17th instant, by a vote of 29 yeas to 19 nays. This is a much larger majority than the friends of the Bill at one time anticipated it could receive. The friends of the Bill, we learn, pressed its passage in order that the same express that carried to Mexico the ratification of the Treaty, might also bear with it the intelligence of the passage of this Bill, at least by the Senate, the same body that ratified the Treaty.—This we think a stroke of good policy. Mexico should know that, at the same time that we are prepared to tender her the olive branch, we are also prepared to meet its refusal on her part with the alternative. We give below the vote on this important Bill. It will be seen that the only member of the Senate claiming to be a Democrat who voted against it was Mr. Calhoun. How long this important measure may be debated in the House, and whether it will pass that body, of course we cannot predict. The following is the vote on the final passage of the Bill:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Butler, Cameron, Cass, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dix, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hannegan, Hunter, Johnson of Georgia, Lewis, Mason, Moor, Niles, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott, and Yulee—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Calhoun, Clarke, Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Greene, Hale, Johnson of Louisiana, Mangum, Phelps, Underwood, Upham, and Webster—19.

PEACE MISSION TO MEXICO.—From the Union of the evening of the 14th instant, we learn that the Hon. Ambrose N Sevier, Senator from the State of Arkansas, has been appointed "Commissioner of the United States, with the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Mexican Republic;" and that Robert M. Walsh, of the State of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Secretary of Legation of the United States to the Mexican Republic. We are much pleased with this appointment. Col. Sevier is a man in whose hands we would place the honor and interests of the republic with as much confidence as any man we know of. We do regret extremely, however, his withdrawal from the Senate, just at this crisis. His loss will be severely felt by the friends of the administration in that body. In the same number of the Union which contains this announcement, we find the following remarks on this subject, which are so appropriate that we copy them at length. The Union says that

"It is unfortunate that so much time has been lost, and so long an interval has elapsed between the reception and the ratification of the treaty. The President lost no time in apprising our commanding general in Mexico of the result; for Major Graham—than whom the country does not present a more efficient officer—left Washington on Saturday night with dispatches for Mexico.

"The next step, of course, was to transmit an authenticated copy of the ratified treaty, with proper instructions, and an able commissioner to bear it to Mexico, and make the necessary diplomatic explanations to that government. Not a moment has been lost for this purpose. The Senate having adjourned over from Friday night to this day, (Tuesday,) the President had no opportunity of nominating a commissioner until this day's session. As soon as the Senate assembled to-day, the private Secretary of the President appeared with a confidential message, which was read with closed doors.

"The seal of secrecy has been removed from this movement; and it gives us great pleasure to state that the President had nominated Mr. Sevier, one of the Senators of the United States from Arkansas, as commissioner to Mexico, with the full power of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and Mr. Robert M. Walsh as secretary of legation to accompany Col. Sevier. We understand these two gentlemen will probably leave Washington on Thursday or Friday night, in the southern steamboat, *en route* for Mexico.

"We understand, too, that scarcely had the two nominations been presented to the Senate to-day, before they were unanimously confirmed. This movement does credit to the Senate; and we are sure that the country will duly appreciate the promptitude and energy which have characterized the course of the administration throughout this whole transaction.

"The selection of the commissioner has been singularly fortunate. Col. Sevier wished to decline the honor, but he could not resist the appeal which was made to him to assist in ratifying the treaty and giving peace to his country. We venture to say that not the slightest objection will be made in any quarter to his appointment. Col. Sevier is distinguished for the energy and perseverance of his character, and for his manly and dignified bearing. He is thoroughly acquainted with the subject on which he is to negotiate.

"Mr. Walsh—who accompanies him as secretary of legation—has every quality which becomes his office. He was for several years the secretary of legation with Mr. Wise at the court of Brazil; is a scholar and a statesman of acknowledged talent; is familiar with the Spanish language, which he writes and speaks with great ease; and is every way recommended, by his manners and attainments, to grace the station to which he has been called.

"Every American wishes these gentlemen success in the important mission on which they are sent."

P. S.—Since writing the above we have the Union of the 19th instant, in which we find the following announcement:—

Appointment by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.—Nathan Clifford, to be associate commissioner to Mexico, with the powers of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

The treaty itself, it will be recollected, was sent out some eight or ten days ago by the hands of Col. Graham. The Union gives the following reasons for the appointment of Mr. Clifford, &c.

As Col. Sevier has been for several days prostrated with sickness, and will not probably be able to leave Washington for Mexico for some days to come, the President of the United States deemed it his duty to avoid any delay, and to nominate another commissioner. Accordingly the nomination of Mr. Clifford went in to the Senate yesterday at 12 o'clock, and it was promptly confirmed in closed doors. He goes to Mexico as associate commissioner, and clothed with joint and separate powers. Mr. Clifford is an eminent citizen of the State of Maine, and deservedly possesses the confidence of the administration and the country. He has been a distinguished member of Congress—is the Attorney General of the United States, an accomplished member of the cabinet, and familiar with all the measures and views of the government. No appointment could, therefore, be more appropriate.

Mr. Clifford left Washington last night, in company with Mr. Walsh, the secretary of legation; and takes the southern route for New Orleans, whence he will immediately embark for Vera Cruz.

Arrangements have been made to carry out the commissioner at once from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, and thence to the capital; and similar ones for conveying Col. Sevier, as soon as he is able to travel.

We heard from Col. Sevier last evening.—He is decidedly convalescent, and hopes to leave Washington on Tuesday or Wednesday.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.—At stated intervals of four years apart, the American Union is convulsed from its centre to its extremities, by the most violent political commotion known in the annals of any other nation, either ancient or modern. The election of a Chief Magistrate by the unbought suffrages of a free people, is certainly the most magnificent spectacle which has ever been exhibited to the world. The approaching election of President of the United States promises, if we are not much mistaken in the signs of the times, to be one of extraordinary interest and excitement. The Federal party is organizing for one grand and desperate struggle for the ascendency—Well do they know that their defeat in the fall of 1848 would literally annihilate them as a party in the country. We candidly tell our readers that they (the whigs) will make a desperate effort, & that therefore does it particularly become the sterling democracy of the country to be up and doing. If we are not more mistaken than we have ever been before, the whigs will fight the next battle entirely upon the war question. Every move which has been made by that party for the last twelve months, as well as their present position and course, confirms us in that belief. They have entirely abandoned their old issues as now of no manner of account—at least as weapons of partizan warfare: they have staked their whole fortunes upon the war question. Well, for this we are prepared. We care not what course they may pursue, we have enough confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the of the sterling democracy of the country, to find them out and unmask their designs, no matter how carefully they may attempt to conceal them. If they choose to submit the war as the issue before the jury, if we may be permitted the expression, of the American people, we are prepared to meet them. We feel certain that the war is just and necessary, and that the American people will so say by their verdict, rendered at the ballot box. We feel sure, too, that when the whole course of Mr. Polk's Administration has been fairly and calmly submitted to the judgment of the voters of the country, they will also, as they do now, approve of it. Let the fight come on. We fear it not. Be it the duty of the Democratic Press boldly and fearlessly to unmask the hidden designs of whiggery. Be it the duty of the host of able statesmen, of which our party can boast, to place before the country, all the facts as they really are, connected with the Mexican war. This done, we feel as certain as that the sun will rise on the morrow, that the ides of November next will again cover our party with the laurels of a glorious triumph. There can be no doubt of this Let democrats everywhere only do their duty, and they cannot but succeed. The war is popular, much more so than even most democrats think. It will be daily more so, as the campaign progresses. Mr. Polk's Administration is popular now, and will be much more so at its close than even at this moment. Let us, then, go into the fight with spirit and energy. Let us feel as in times of yore, that success *must* be ours. Let us do this, and we fear not the result.

☞The Boston Post says that Gen'l Pierce has resigned his commission in the army, and returned to his profession—law. We have seen nothing of this in the Washington papers.

MR. BOTTS—VIRGINIA.—The somewhat celebrated Mr. Botts of Virginia, who *tried* to head Mr. Tyler but couldn't, has put forth an address to the people of Virginia, in which he shews up the trickery of the recent Whig Taylor Convention, held in that State, in fine style. He says that Mr. Clay is much stronger in Virginia than General Taylor, and that the nomination of the latter by the Convention, was procured by fraud and chicanery.

☞The Hon. Linn Boyd, who was nominated by the Democratic State Convention of Kentucky, as the Democratic candidate for Governor, has been induced, by the earnest remonstrance of a large number of the Democratic members of both Houses of Congress, to decline the nomination. One vote in the House of Representatives is now of immense value, and Mr. Boyd is one of the most prominent members of that body. We have not yet learned who the Convention has nominated in his stead.

☞The Whigs of the Eighth Congressional District of Massachusetts, have nominated the Hon. Horace Mann, as their candidate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Adams.

PROGRESS OF THE AGE—RAIL ROADS.—If we believed that anything we could say on the subject of Rail Roads would arouse our people to a just sense of their duty in this behalf to themselves, and to the age and community in which they live, we would not mind spending time and space in appealing to them. We are pained, however, to think that our time and labor would be thrown away. We will, nevertheless, say a word or two.

We notice in the Charleston press, strong appeals made to the people of that city to aid in the completion of the Chattanooga and Nashville Rail Road. This Road when completed, our readers may be aware, will fully and fairly connect the great valley of the Mississippi with the Atlantic seaboard. Charleston and Savannah are the great rivals for the commerce which its completion will necessarily bring to the shores of the Atlantic. With this part of the scheme, the people of Wilmington, we are free to admit, have not much to do. *We* cannot reasonably expect to get much of the produce of Tennessee. In another aspect *we* are deeply, yea vitally, interested in the project. When that Road is completed, the number of travellers that will pass North and South via the Atlantic route, will be, if we are not egregiously mistaken, increased three-fold at least. The route will be shorter, more expeditious, and cheaper, to the people of a large region of the valley of the Mississippi, than the present route up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Why then will we not, by an effort, commensurate with the great object in view, endeavor to avail ourselves of the immense advantages which the completion of this and other Southern and Western Roads will place at our disposal, if we will only stretch out our hands to receive them? Would we but build the Manchester Rail Road now, we would be prepared to transport the vast concourse of travellers which must inevitably seek the seaboard on their way to the North and East. If ever there were any set of people who are called upon by every motive that can move men to prompt and energetic action, they are the people of Eastern North Carolina, particularly of Wilmington and the adjoining Counties. Will our people not stir themselves? We have it now in our power, by proper exertions, to ensure for ourselves an amount of prosperity far beyond anything which we have yet witnessed, if we will only do our duty. We can build the Road and make it the most profitable work of the kind in the Southern country, if we will. Why can we not do it?

PENNSYLVANIA WHIGGERY.—The Whigs of Pennsylvania held their Convention at Harrisburg a few days since, and they have nominated Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, as well as a full ticket of Electors. A resolution offered by Mr. Miller, recommending the name of the Hon. Andrew Stewart to the National Convention, for the office of Vice President, was laid upon the table.—They did not recommend any one for the Presidency. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin, in writing about the doings of the Convention, winds up his communication as follows:—

"As to the pith and marrow of the Convention, it is summed up in few words. Ner Middleswrath has been selected as a candidate for Canal Commissioner. This is one of the most judicious choices that could have been made; and if the truth must be told, for the hopes of the democratic nominee, I would much rather have seen Gen'l James Irvin himself on the ticket. The delegates are uninstructed, and are, of course, at liberty to vote for whom they please. But he must be whig—one about whom there is no concealment. The resolution adopted, which conveys this only instruction, is emphatic and cannot be misunderstood. Gen'l Taylor, therefore, must either declare himself, or run the risk of losing the support of Pennsylvania. The force of the Convention stood—Clay 51, Scott 44, and Taylor 38. On a compromise, the vote would have stood—Scott 55, Taylor 78.

A NEW TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Away down in Portland, Maine, the boys have established a species of Temperance Society, which, for the singularity of its origin, may interest our readers. It is called the "Telegraphic Spike Society," and was formed by two individuals, who, believing they had been in the habit of spending too much of their hard earnings for liquor, drove a spike into a Telegraphic post, and under a ten dollar obligation, agreed that the first one who should drink must draw out the spike with his teeth, or forfeit the above sum.

ANOTHER WITNESS—GEN'L TWIGGS.—Gen. Twiggs, at a public entertainment, gave the following toast:—

"Honor to the citizen soldier who steps forward to battle for his country—shame on the knaves at home who give aid and comfort to our enemies."

The Augusta "Republican" of the 28th January, contained a rabid article abusive of the General for uttering this sentiment. The "Constitutionalist" defended the veteran.—Both these articles were sent to Gen'l Twiggs at Vera Cruz, of which place the reader is aware he is now Governor, by a friend, to whom he writes in reply a letter, from which the following is an extract:—

"I am not, nor will I ever be, connected with the intrigues of the political men of the day. I find my toast unacceptable to either party When I gave it, so help me God, I did not think of *whig or democrat*. I had just passed all the hospitals from the city of Mexico to this place, (Vera Cruz,) and saw the distress and suffering to which our volunteers were subjected. Great numbers were daily dying; many were buried without coffins; and 600 to 800 were crowded in the hospitals of this city alone. The continuance of the war must increase this distress; and it is my firm conviction that the war would have been terminated long since, but for some intemperate speeches made at home. It was under such feelings I gave the toast. Under the same circumstances, I would give it again. I will never take back one word of it. In the Constitutionalist I saw the editor's remarks. As I did not intend to reflect on the whigs, I am quite indifferent about pleasing the democrats. I am already under great obligations to my fellow citizens of Augusta. To meet my friends with their good feelings and wishes, is all I covet; but to cater to the tastes of political men, nothing is farther from my wish or intention."

WELL TO DO IN THE WORLD.—The Baltimore Clipper of Saturday, has a paragraph which says that Mrs. Gaines' property, (settled by a recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court,) making allowance for the most liberal compromise, is worth at least Twenty Millions of Dollars!

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—Mr. Holley, a Whig member of Congress from the State of New York, died at Jacksonville, Florida, on the 8th instant. He had gone thither to recruit his health.

CHINA.—Two arrivals from China bring important intelligence from that quarter. The first brings the news that some 8 or 10 English subjects had been murdered by the Chinese, and that the British Naval forces near Canton had been ordered to blockade that port. A subsequent arrival, that of the Seawitch, at New York, brings the intelligence that the difficulties had been arranged, at least for the present, by the Emperor of China, having beheaded four, and banished eleven, of those engaged in the late massacre. It is said that Sir John Davis has sent home for further instructions.

VICTORY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The victory which our friends have obtained in New-Hampshire, is, in truth, a glorious one. They have completely routed the combined forces of Federalists and Abolitionists, which were arrayed against them. They have achieved a glorious triumph indeed! Well may it be called the "first gun in the campaign." The Federalists and Abolitionists of N. Hampshire staked their whole and sole hopes of success upon the war question, and signally, indeed, have they been defeated. The rout is complete. Williams, the democratic Governor has been elected by a majority of about 3000, and the Legislature is democratic by a majority ranging from 20 to 30. This victory, too, is the more grateful to us, in that it is the first general State election of the campaign. We send greeting to the true-hearted democracy of the Granite State.

From the Washington Union, 19th inst.

ARRIVAL of the STEAMER CAMBRIA.

14 Days Later from Europe.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

ABDICATION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE

A Republic demanded by the Chambers,

Conflict with the National Guard—Six Hundred killed in the Streets of Paris—The City in the Possession of the People, &c.

The steamer Cambria, which sailed from Liverpool on the 26th of February, arrived at New York at noon to-day, after a passage of twenty-one days, having been delayed by strong head winds.

In addition to the commercial intelligence by her, she brings most thrilling important political intelligence from France, which will doubtless be felt throughout Europe. It appears that Louis Philippe, fearing the occasion of a disastrous revolution at his death, has abdicated in favor of his grand-son, the Count de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Orleans, so as to guide and assist him in establishing the power of his throne on a solid basis before his death. The Chamber of Deputies, however, sustained by the will of the people, have demanded the formation of a republic, and an immediate termination of monarchical government.

The Duke de Nemours, was proposed as regent, but rejected.

It was proposed by Odillon Barrot, that a regency should be formed under the Dutchess d'Orleans until the Count de Paris should attain his majority; but that has been rejected and a republic insisted upon. The Dutchess d'Orleans and the Count de Paris went to the Chambers at half-past 1, accompanied by the Duke de Nemours and a large party of officers on horseback. The Dutchess was in deep mourning. At 4 o'clock the Dutchess d'Orleans, the Count de Paris, and the Duke de Nemours, had been at the Chamber of Deputies, and had been rejected by the Chamber; and the people, who penetrated into the Chamber of Deputies, declared themselves the permanance of the chambers. The Chamber has refused to allow the family of Louis Philippe to resign the throne. There will be great efforts made to support the Dutchess d'Orleans.

The idea of a republic is not agreeable to the mass of the deputies. The Chamber met to-day, but the populace overpowered the majority. The King, at 1 o'clock, left the palace of the Tuilleries, escorted by a party of the National Guard and several regiments of regular cavalry. The carriages went by the quays to the Barrier of Passy. The troops were all withdrawn at noon to-day, and not a soldier is to be seen. The troops of the line fraternised with the National Guard, and the National Guard with the people. All intercourse between the two sides of the river is cut off; but I hear distant firing going on every instant while I write. Garnier Pages is mayor of Paris.

A strong government will be organized. A republic on the model of the United States is proposed. A procession of persons in blouses, and armed, have just passed, carrying the throne of the throne-room of the Tuilleries on their shoulders in triumph, singing the Marseilles hymn. There has been a frightful loss of life; and in many instances, the troops have refused to act against the people.

The number of killed is said to be upwards of five hundred, principally in the neighborhood of the Palais Royal, and between that and the Tuilleries. An attempt was made on the Finance Minister's residence at 11 o'clock, which failed.

The tocsin has been sounding all day throughout Paris. All Paris is in the hands of the National Guard and the people. Count Mole was first named & rejected by the people. Thiers & Barrot were next named; and the proclamations appointing them Ministers are torn down everywhere by the public.

General Lamoriciere has been appointed commander of the National Guard. The placard was written by Thiers and Barrot. It is said General Lamoriciere is killed, or, at all events, wounded.

The *palace* of the Palais Royal has been taken possession of by the people. After a great deal of carnage, an attack was made at one o'clock on the police of the Tuilleries. The Tuilleries is in the hands of the National Guard.

The people are throwing the furniture out of the windows and burning it, and an attempt has been made to burn the Tuilleries itself. The people had penetrated into the cellars of the Tuilleries, and are distributing the wine amongst themselves.

The people are also in possession of the railway stations and barriers. The rails have been removed to prevent the troops from arriving from country. From Boulogne to Paris, they were obliged to return; also, from Neufchatel to Boulogne, as advanced by the railway. All communications have been cut off at Paris. The mail and passengers returned to Amiens.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

We have not yet full news of the English markets, but learn that the best western canal flour, from last and previous quotations, was as follows:

Philadelphia and Baltimore flour has improved 6d per barrel. New Orleans and Ohio was 6d lower. Canadian sour had also declined.

The effect of the Cambria's news out from America had caused a slight advance in cotton, which was not sustained, owing to the want of demand for manufactured goods.

MARKETS, &c.—FLOUR—best western canal flour 27s to 27s 6d per barrel; Richmond and Alexandria 26s 6d to 27s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 26s 6d to 27s 6d; New Orleans and Ohio 25s 6d to 26s 6d; Canadian 26s 6d to 27s 6d; United States and Canadian, sour, 21s to 23s. Wheat—United States and Canadian white and mixed, 7s 1d to 8s 3d per 70 lbs; red 6s 2d to 7 2d. Indian Corn 28s to 28s 6d per quarter, or 480 lbs.

An Emphatic Declaration.—Mr. Root, a whig member from the State of Ohio, addressed the House of Representatives to-day, in a speech upon "matters and things in general"—the war, the state of parties, presidential candidates, the Wilmot Proviso, and *all that* We had not the pleasure of hearing him; but we understand that he boldly and frankly asserted that there was scarcely one whig in the north (or west, in a non-slaveholding State) who would vote for any presidential candidate who was not a Wilmot Proviso man.—He said, in reference to his own State, (Ohio,) he was certain, that in the Western Reserve, where the whigs could roll up a majority of 10,000, no anti-Proviso whig could get 1,000 votes. What will the southern whigs—or, indeed, what will any friend of the American Union, think of so extravagant a sentiment? The Confederacy is founded on conciliation and compromise. This desperate sentiment is at war with the very foundations of the Union and the constitution.—*Union, 15th inst.*

THIRTIETH CONGRESS, 1st SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1848.

SENATE.—Mr. Breese, from committee, reported a bill graduating the price of public lands.

Mr. Atherton, from committee, reported House bills, authorizing a loan and supplying deficiencies, with amendments.

The latter bill was taken up, by special order, the amendments (of a trivial character,) were adopted, and the bill laid aside.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, the Senate went into executive session. After a short time spent therein, the doors were opened and the legislative business was resumed.

Mr. Atherton made an ineffectual effort to take up the bill to supply deficiencies.

Mr. Cass moved to proceed with the consideration of the ten regiment bill; pending which motion the Senate again went into an executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Reports were called from committees. A large number were presented.

Mr. Holmes, of New York, presented a resolution, which was adopted, that the committee on agriculture inquire into the propriety of importing into the United States the Alpaca sheep; and whether government vessels should be employed for the purpose.

The House resumed the consideration of the message of the President, communicated some weeks since, declining to give the information requested as to the return of Santa Anna.

The question was on its reference.

Mr. Tompkins, of Mississippi, delivered his views in opposition to the position assumed by the President. He was followed by

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, who spoke about the "aid and comfort" given to the enemy by gentlemen opposed to the administration.

Mr. Root obtained the floor and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1848.

SENATE.—The Vice President presented a letter from Mr. Sevier, (appointed Commissioner to Mexico,) resigning his seat as one of the Senators from Arkansas, which was accepted.

Mr. Benton submitted a resolution in favor of the use of American hemp in the Navy.

Mr. Douglass reported a bill for establishing a territorial government in Nebraska—which was referred to the committee on Territories.

After the transaction of some unimportant business,

On motion of Mr. Cass, the "ten regiment bill" was taken up. The question being upon re-committing the bill, with a view to amend it, as moved by Mr. Butler, so as to substitute volunteers (at the pleasure of the President, when deemed necessary,) instead of ten new regiments of regulars. This motion was defeated by a vote of 17 ayes to 28 nays.

Mr. Calhoun expressed a desire to give his views on the bill, and hoped it would lie over till to-morrow, but yielded his motion, to hear others.

Mr. Mason, who was entitled to the floor when the subject was last up, spoke at length in favor of the bill. He cared not as to the supposed means now in exercise to produce peace, though he hoped such would be the result, yet he preferred preparing for the worst. Mexico's inviting a minister once, and then rejecting him, he considered cause of distrust in the present instance.

Mr. M having concluded, after speaking some half hour,

Mr. Baldwin moved to go into Executive session. [Believed with a view to consider the publication of the treaty in the New York Herald.]

Mr. Cass, saying "we have too much important business," objected to going into Executive session.

Mr. B.'s motion was lost—17 to 28

Mr. Mangum moved to make the ten regiment bill the order of the day for to-morrow two weeks. He could see no necessity for the soldiers, and hoped the bill was not pressed with a view of issuing commissions to have effect upon the proceedings of the National Convention in May next He regarded it more as a decidedly partizan movement.—He modified his motion, by moving that the bill be informally passed over for the present.

Mr. Cass spoke of the length of time the bill had been discussed. Mr. C. desired to send out with the treaty the vote of preparation to defend it, if rejected. He was proceeding to suppose what rumor, out-doors, alleged to have been the action of the Senate, in secret session, when Mr. Mangum objected to his proceeding.

Mr. Mangum's motion to lay over was defeated—18 to 28.

Mr. Baldwin spoke in opposition to the bill. He wanted peace, not territory, and went through the oft repeated themes in reference thereto.

Mr. Allen said he should not discuss the bill, and desired a speedy end of it, from all quarters. He was free to say that almost all done recently in secret session, opposed debate upon the bill, and definite action should be had in time that it might go out with the commissioner bearing back the treaty. Defeat this bill, and looking to the almost abandoned state of our forces in Mexico, by the constant return of officers and men, and he feared the result of such news reaching Mexico. An armistice operated upon our forces alone, as Mexico was already disarmed We should stand armed till Mexico signs, so that if she refuses we may act accordingly. If peace comes, the soldiers will not be wanted—if no peace, they should march. He hoped final action would be had to-morrow.

Mr. Foote, as a friend of the bill, made some remarks.

Mr. Calhoun signifying his intention of speaking in opposition to the bill, on motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Farelly, from the committee on Patents, made a report in favor of renewing the patent of Jno Wood, for his improved plough; and it was, by a vote of the House, laid upon the table.

Ten thousand extra copies of the abstract of contracts made by the War Department were ordered to be printed.

The Speaker announced the question before the House—the message of the President of the United States, declining to furnish the information called for by the House relative to the return of Santa Anna, and the secret instructions to Mr. Slidell. The motion to refer the message to a committee was pending.

Mr. Root addressed the House against the policy of the Administration in relation to the war; and in the course of his remarks, he said that the Wilmot Proviso must be adopted, to apply to the territory which we will acquire by the treaty. The friends of that measure will make a greater show than southern gentlemen think. He had always been a straight-out Whig; but any man who should be brought out for the Presidency in favor of the restriction of slavery, would be whig enough for him.

When Mr. Root concluded his remarks, the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill providing that, after the 30th of June, 1848, the gross amount of duties collected from customs, the public lands, and from miscellaneous sources, shall be paid into the Treasury without deduction or abatement; and $1,569,000 are appropriated to pay drawbacks, bounties, and the expense of collection.

Mr. McKay explained the features of the bill, and several other gentlemen participated in the debate. The committee rose without disposing of the question.

A report was made from the committee on printing to print 100,000 copies of the Report of the Commissioner on Patents. Before a vote could be taken, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1848.

SENATE.—A number of petitions were presented.

A resolution calling for certain correspondence with our minister at London, was adopted.

Mr. Cameron presented a memorial from the corporate authorities of Washington, enclosing the new charter.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the bill from the House, making appropriations to supply deficiencies, was taken up. Several amendments were offered and adopted.

Mr. Benton moved an amendment substituting a minister instead of a charge.

Mr. Badger opposed sending an agent at all. The Pope he regarded as a kind master, but still was, as ever before, an absolute autocrat; and he could find no one reason for changing our relations with the Papal States. He was opposed to the measure, as it would be considered a strictly religious mission; and, as such, unwarranted by every principle of our institutions.

Mr. Crittenden suggested that the sending of a full minister to Rome might not be in keeping with our relations with other powers—and preferred the bill as reported.

Mr. Benton had not looked to the commercial interest, but the great geographical and political extent of country, presenting so many historical incidents, with which it was proposed to establish a friendly intercourse.

Mr. Cass hoped the bill would be informally passed over—which was agreed to.

The ten regiment bill was then taken up.

Mr. Calhoun spoke at length in opposition to the bill. He objected to the idea of menacing Mexico into an acceptance of the treaty. Such a course had nearly led to a conflict with England upon the Oregon treaty. He denied the power of the President to establish a revenue system in Mexico—as neither expressly granted, or derived under any circumstances. The conqueror has a right to impose taxes—but "the conqueror" was not understood to mean the President, but "the government," who alone could authorize such a course, through Congress.

Mr. Johnson, of Ga., in a maiden speech, reviewed the whole history of our difficulties with Mexico, as evidences of the justness of the war, and favored the passage of the bill.

Mr. J. having concluded, Mr. Baldwin moved an adjournment. Mr. Cass objected. The question was taken upon adjournment, and carried, (it being understood the final vote should be taken to-morrow.)

[The vote passing the House in favor of the heirs of Paul Jones, was re-considered.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—This morning Mr. Cobb moved to re-consider the vote by which the House ordered to be printed 10,000 extra copies of the abstract of contracts made by the War Department. His object in making the motion was to prevent the document from going to the people, without giving the officers who made the contracts an opportunity to explain those which might appear exorbitant or fraudulent.

Mr. Crozier replied. The people should see how their money had been expended. If there were frauds, they might be detected by persons into whose hands the document would fall.

Further debate took place, which resulted in the motion to reconsider being laid upon the table—yeas 93, nays 78.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill requiring all moneys collected from customs and other sources to be paid into the Treasury without deduction or abatement. After debate, the committee rose, and the bill was passed with amendments.

Mr. Crisfield moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, by which the bill to extend the patent of John Wood (for a plough) was laid on the table On motion of Mr. Pollock, Mr. Crisfield's motion was laid on the table.

A message from the President was laid before the House, enclosing the Constitution of Wisconsin, who applies to come into the Union as a State.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1848.

SENATE.—A communication was received from the President.

A resolution calling for a copy of a letter to Consul Larkin, said to have been destroyed, relating to California claims, was passed. Also, a resolution calling for certain correspondence relating to postal arrangements.

Mr. Badger gave notice of intention to ask leave to report a bill to explain the law regulating the franking privilege of members of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Cass, all other business was passed over, and the ten regiment bill taken up, when a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Berrien, Webster, Cass, and others, participated.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the motion to recommit with instructions; and the motion was negatived—yeas 20, nays 28.

Some conversation took place in consequence of questions put by Mr. Butler, and answered by Mr. Cass and Mr. Foote. It was asked if there was an intention to call out these troops as soon as the bill passed, and whether the President would appoint any new general officers? Mr. Cass said he had no information on the subject. Mr. Foote said that at a conference or caucus this morning, there was an interchange of sentiment on this point; and it was the unanimous opinion that no officers should be commissioned until it was rendered neeessary by circumstances.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Clayton, Douglas, Crittenden, Foote, Underwood and Niles; when the question being taken by yeas and nays, was decided as follows—yeas 29, nays 19.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—This morning a debate took place in the House on the motion to print 100,000 copies of the report of the Committee on Patents; and it was agreed to.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, (Mr. Houston, of Alabama

☞The following is a copy of the general orders of Gen'l Scott, on retiring from his command of the army:—

General Orders, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 39. } Mexico, Feb. 18, 1848.

By instructions of the President of the U. S. just received, Major General Scott turns over the command of the army to Major Gen'l Butler, who will immediately enter upon duty accordingly. In taking official leave of the troops he has so long had the honor personally to command in an arduous campaign—a small part of whose glory has been, from position, reflected on the senior officer, Major General Scott is happy to be relieved by a general of established merit and distinction in the service of his country.

By command of Maj. Gen'l Scott.
H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—This medicine stands unrivaled (based as it is on its own intrinsic merits) for the removal and radical cure of those diseases to which it is peculiarly adapted. Being entirely vegetable, and composed of the nice selection of ingredients, which act in conformance with the laws that govern the animal economy, the system is enabled to throw off disease, take on a healthy action, and the powers of nature resume their natural functions. Thousands can and have testified to its efficacy in removing various chronic and constitutional diseases originating in an unhealthy or depraved state of the blood and other fluids, scrofula or enlargement of the glands, rheumatism and lumbago, salt rheum, ring worm, barber's itch, eczema and other similar affections, all of which are safely and effectually cured by its use.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by Wm. SHAW, Wilmington, N. C. and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5.

MARRIED.

At Woodlawn, Northampton county, on the 15th inst., by Rev. G. W. Charlton, of Petersburg, Va., James Fred. Simmons, Esq., Editor of the Weldon Herald, to Miss Elizabeth D. Crump.

Near Floral College, Robeson county, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. R. McIntosh, Mr. Roderic D. McNeill, of Fayetteville, to Miss Isabella C. McLauchlin, of Robeson.

In Cumberland county, on the 9th inst., Mr. John Peterson, of Robeson county, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Mr. William McDiarmid, of Cumberland.

In Robeson county, on the 9th inst., Mr. H. R. Graham to Miss Sarah McNeill.

In New Hanover county, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Colin Shaw, Mr. Thos. H. Tate, to Miss Mary S. Colvin.

DIED.

In Wake county, on the 10th inst., Mrs. Mary Hood, wife of Mr. Wm. H. Hood, in the 31st year of her age.

In Bladen county, on the 28th of February, Mr. David T. Melvin, in the 62d year of his age.

At Long Creek, on Monday the 13th inst., Frederick Alonzo Taylor, son of Geo. and Harriet Taylor, formerly of Berlin, Conn., aged one year, ten months thirteen days.

The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion, by Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, Professor of Diseases of Women, 3d edition, 18mo, pp. 250; price $1. *25,000 copies sold in three months.*

The great demand for this most important work, (of which thousands are sold,) has compelled the issue of another edition. It is intended especially for the married, as it discloses important secrets which should be known to them particularly. Here every female can discover the causes, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies, and most certain mode of cure, in every complaint to which her sex is subject.

It is an important question to the married why it is that we behold so many married females sickly, debilitated, and prostrated, as also the causes, and whether they are susceptible of remedy. They will here find these important matters, connected with discoveries in medical and physiological science, which meets that question.

This work is designed to be in the hands of every wife and mother who has a regard for her own health and welfare, as well as that of her husband.

The revelations contained in its pages have already proved a blessing to thousands.

To those yet unmarried, but contemplating marriage, or, perhaps, hesitating as to the propriety of incurring the responsibilities attendant upon it, the importance of being possessed of the revelations contained in these pages so intimately involving their future happiness, cannot be appreciated.

Copies will be sent by mail free of postage.

On the receipt of one dollar, the "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion" will be sent free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed (post-paid) to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, Box 1224, New York city. Publishing office, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York. For sale in Wilmington, N. C., at
L. H. PIERCE'S, Book-store

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 23.

BACON—There have been some few arrivals of Bacon since our last report, and the market appears to be a little better stocked.—Prices continue without change, for which see our table.

CORN—The cargo of 2,000 bushels mentioned in our last has been disposed of at 60 cents, and 1600 bushels have been received since, from the North Counties, and sold afloat at 57 cents.

FLOUR—The stock of Fayetteville Flour continues light. No change in price.

LARD—There is a fair stock of North Carolina Lard on the market. Quotations remain firm as formerly reported.

LUMBER—Sales of River Lumber are made very slow. We hear of the sale of one raft this morning at $5 50 for Wide Boards, and $6 for Scantling.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine has gone down still lower since this day week, notwithstanding the very light receipts. On Friday and Saturday our former quotations were maintained, but on Monday a decline of 10 cents per barrel was experienced. The sales of the week foot up only about 3,180 barrels, at the following rates—$2 25, $2 15, $2 20, for soft, and $1 25 a $1 15 for Hard, up to last evening; most of the latter having been taken at our lowest figure. We can hear of but one sale to-day, 550 bbls. included in the sales of the week, which was effected at an advance of 5 a 10 cents per barrel on yesterday's prices, for soft. We quote soft turpentine at $2 15 a $2 25, and hard at $1 15 per barrel. *Spirits Turpentine*—Sales previous to to-day have been made at 32 cents, and we hear of sales of two small lots this forenoon at 31 cents. We quote as market rates 31 a 32c. *Tar* continues to be taken freely at former figures. *Rosin*—A sale has been made of 1,000 bbls. No. 3 Rosin at 40 cents.

TIMBER—There is yet a fair stock of Mill Timber on sale, and buyers act slow, being tolerably well supplied. Some few sales have been made since last report at prices ranging from $3 75 to $5¼, according to quality.

MOLASSES—Cargo mentioned last week has been sold at 19½c.

PEAS—A portion of the cargo of 1800 bushels Cow Peas, mentioned last week, was taken afloat at 55c. per bushel, afloat; the balance stored. They are held in store at 65c.

LIQUORS—No change in any article except Apple Brandy, which is scarce, and quotations rather lower.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.				
Hams,	8	a	8½	9
Middlings,		a	7½	8
Shoulders,		a		7
Hog round,		a	7½	8
Western,	6	a		7
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	1 00	a		1 25
BEESWAX—Per pound.	20½	a		25
BUTTER—Per pound,	18	a		20
BEEF—Per barrel.				
Northern—Mess.	10 00	a	10	50
Do Prime,	7 00	a	10	00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 50	a	5	50
CORN—Per bushel,	57	a		65
Meal,	75	a		80
COFFEE—Per pound,				
Rio,	7½	a		8
St. Domingo,	7	a		7½
Laguyra,	8	a		8½
Cuba,	7½	a		8
COTTON—Per pound, none.		a		
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	11	a		15
Sperm,	33	a		36
Adamantine,	31	a		33
FEATHERS—Per pound,		a		37½
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	7 00	a	7	50
Fayetteville,	5 50	a	6	00
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	75	a		80
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a		5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	7½	a		8
Western, none.		a		
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	75	a	1	00
LUMBER—River—Per M.				
Flooring Boards,	8 00	a	9	00
Wide, do.	5 50	a	6	00
Scantling,		a	6	00
Timber, Mill,	3 75	a	5	25
Shipping Timber,	8 00	a	9	00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	19	a		20
New Orleans,		a		28
MACKEREL—Per barrel.				
No. 1,	12 —	a	13	—
No. 2,	7 50	a	8	50
No. 3,	4 —	a		—
NAILS—Per pound,	4½	a		5
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 *pounds.*				
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	2 15	a	2	25
Virgin Dip,	2 15	a	2	25
Hard—		a	1	15
Tar,		a	1	30
Pitch,	90	a	1	00
Rosin—No. 1,	1 —	a		—
No. 2,	60			70
No. 3,	40	a		45
Spirits Turpentine,	31	a		32
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	—	a	1	14
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	85	a	1	00
Black Eye,	65	a		70
Cow,	55	a		65
PORK—Per barrel.				
Northern Mess,	13 00	a	14	00
Prime,	9 00	a	10	00
Fresh,	6 50	a	7	00
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	3 25	a	3	50
Rough—Per bushel,	80	a		86
SALT—Per bushel.				
Turks Island,	22	a		25
Liverpool—sack,	1 20	a	1	50
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a		5
SHINGLES—Per M.				
Country,	1 25	a		
Contract,	4 —	a	5	—
SPIRITS—Per gallon.				
Northern Rum,	32	a		34
Gin,	33	a		35
Whiskey,	28	a		30
Apple Brandy,	37½	a		40
STEEL—Per pound,	12½	a		25
STAVES—Per M.				
White Oak barrels—rough,	12 —	a	16	—
Dressed,	— —	a	—	—
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	— —	a	—	—
Dressed,	10 00	a	12	50
SUGAR—Per pound.				
New Orleans, none		a		
Porto Rico,	6½	a		7
St. Croix,	6	a		6½
Loaf,	11	a		13
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a		8
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	2 50	a	3	
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a		22
WINES—Per gallon.				
Madeira,	70	a	2	50
Port,		a	3	00
Malaga,	—	a		—

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M.; tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS!

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	35	a	—
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	50
Rice, per hundred lbs., gross,	15	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	$1 00	a	—
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$3 —	a	4 —
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$6 00	a	8 —
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	40	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	—
Tar, per bbl	40	a	
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	6 —	a	8 —
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	55
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	65	a	70
Lumber, per M.,	7 00	a	8 00

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium 1 per cent.
" " New York, 1 " "
" " Boston, ½ 1 " "

BALTIMORE, March 21.—The news by the steamer Cambria has not materially effected the market for breadstuffs.

Holders of Flour are offering to sell Howard street at $5 87½, but purchasers are unwilling to give more than 5 81½; nothing doing in City mills, holders ask 6 12½.

Sales to a fair extent of White Corn, at 43 to 48c. Corn Meal $2 25, a 2 37½. Good to prime red Wheat at $1 33 a 1,38. Rye, 80c. Oats 36 a 38.

The provision market exhibits no change in price, and has not been effected by the steamers news. Lard, in fair request, at 7½ a 7¾c. per lb. Whiskey dull at 23½ a 24½ per gallon.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—The Cotton Market active; sales from 11 to 12,000 bales; quotations low to good middling, 7⅞ a 7¾.

Sugar market quiet, and no change in former prices; fair 3⅞ a 3¾.

MOBILE, March 17.—The Cotton market opened active, and prices slightly advanced, say ⅛c., but closed with less activity, and at former rates. Sales for the week 5,000 bales; fair is quoted at 7½ a 7¾.

CHARLESTON, March 22.—The Cotton market is very much depressed. Some offers were made yesterday, but at low prices; holders, however, refuse selling, and the transactions were confined to 50 bales, at prices ranging from 6½ 7⅞c.

Rice.—Transactions light, but the Market is firm. Sales 230 tierces, from $3 to $3¼ per hundred.

Rough Rice.—Sales 4000 bushels, at prices ranging from 88 to 90c. per bushel.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 21.—Flour in demand at 5 to 5½. Corn 52 to 55. Cotton 7 to 7½.—Bacon 7½ to 8

NEW YORK, March 17th—*Naval Stores.*—The continued absence of late Foreign advices, together with an indisposition on the part of purchasers to proceed at previous prices, has produced excessive dullness, and to effect sales at the moment, a reduction must be submitted to; some purchases of Turpentine and Spirits Turpentine, we understand, have been made at $2,75 for the former, and 38 cents, cash, for the latter, though it is proper to remark, most holders decline selling until after the arrival of the Cambria, or in the present unsettled state of the market.

NEW YORK, March 18.

The sales of Cotton, for the week ending today, were 6,800 bales, market closing dull under the news at 7 to 9¼c. per lb. according to quality. Sales of Rice for the same period, 1100 tcs. partly on speculation, at $3 36 a 3 38 per 100 lbs cash.

Situation Wanted.

THE subscriber is desirous of obtaining a situation in some mercantile house in the town of Wilmington, as Accountant and Book-keeper. He can bring the best testimonials of capacity and character. His services can be obtained for a moderate compensation. For further information apply at the Journal Office.

J. C. McDONALD.

March 24, 1848—[28-tf

FRESH POND ICE!

THE undersigned have purchased the unexpired Lease of the large ICE HOUSE, formerly kept by Mr. Keith, and for the past year by Dr. WALKER, and are in daily expectation of a cargo of Boston Ice, and will continue to keep this great luxury throughout the season, in any quantity that may be wanted. We have engaged the services of a young man whose only duty will be to attend to the wants of the public, where they may be supplied at *all hours of the day*, or at night, by application to either of the undersigned. We have taken some heavy contracts, which will require our keeping a large and constant supply.

Our Ice House will be opened on the 1st day of April, where we shall be pleased to receive the favors of our old patrons and friends in town and country, at the lowest prices. Address P. M. WALKER & Co. P. M. WALKER.

March 24.-[28-6t] A. C. EVANS.

☞Chronicle and Commercial copy 6w.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

March 16—Schr Lady Whithy, Partridge, Tyrrell co., N C, to DeRosset, *Brown*, & Co.
17—Brig Belle, *Myers*, New York, to G. W. Davis.
Brig Seaman, Blackman, New York, to E J Lutterloh.
Brig Dudley, Eustis, New York, to Wm. B. Giles.
Schr Jonas Smith, Davis, New York, to R W Brown.
Schr John Potts Brown, Crockett, Philadelphia, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Schr Athalia, Purnell, New York, to DeRosset, *Brown* & Co.
Schr Falcon, Parritt, *Boston*, to G *W Davis*.
Schr Aleyona, *Myers*, Philadelphia, to do.
Schr Valhalla, Chase, Boston, to do.
18—Schr P B Savery, Wildon, Philadelphia, to Harris & Russell.
Schr Volant, Ray, Washington, N C, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
19—Schr Madonna, *Barry*, *Boston*, to *Barry*, Bryant & Co.
20—Brig Anawon, Currier, New York, to J Hathaway & Son.
Brig Cornelia, Gray, St. Thomas, to E Dickinson.
Schr Harrison Price, Beaston, New York, to E J Lutterloh & Co.
21—Schr Repeater, *Barker*, St. Thomas, to Harriss & Russell.
Br Schr George B Mathew, Roberts, Nassau, to G W Davis.
22—Steamer Evergreen, Rush, Fayetteville, to John Banks.
Steamer Rowan, Hurt, Fayetteville, to John C Latta.

CLEARED

March 17—Schr Monsoon, Silliman, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.
Schr Jack Downing, Parker, Onslow county, N C, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.
18—*Br* Brig Guardian, Churchill, London, by G W Davis.
Brig Velona, Hume, *Boston*, by G W Davis.
20—Brig New York, Skolfield, Bath, Me., by E Dickinson.
Schr Constitution, *Milton*, Philadelphia, by Harriss & Russell.
Schr Ustulopa, Flitner, Wilmington, Del., by G W Davis.
21—Brig W T Dugan, Kelly, New Orleans, by E J Lutterloh & Co.
Brig Wyandot, Crary, Boston, by Potter & Kiddier.
23—Brig Imogene, Clark, New York, by Barry, Bryant & Co.
Sch Leesburg, Boon, Philadelphia, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Steamer Henrietta, Rothwell, Fayetteville, by John Banks.
Schr Lady Whithee, Partridge, Lake Scuppernong, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Schr Joseph Ann, Willis, Newbern, by G W Davis.
Schr *Matilda* Ann Thompson, Hutchinson, Philadelphia, by Harriss & Russel.

NEW YORK
Furniture Warehouse!
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to inform the citizens of Wilmington, and the public in general, that he has opened the new fire proof building on Front-street, near the corner of Market, where he intends keeping a general assortment of *well made*

CABINET FURNITURE,

superior in quality to any ever yet brought to this market, which he will be constantly receiving from his father's extensive manufactory in New York, he having carried on the business in that city for the last 30 years. Feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction in all cases, and by charging *reasonable prices*, he hopes to meet with a share of public patronage

Those about buying Furniture will find it to their advantage to call and examine his stock and prices, previous to sending North or elsewhere for the same.

Among the assortment will always be found—Bureaus, both plain and marble tops; Sideboards, Wardrobes, French Bedsteads, marble top Wash Stands, Hat Stands, Dining, Tea and Centre Tables, Sofas, Divans, Ottomans, &c.

Mahogany, Black Walnut, Curled Maple and common Chairs, in great variety.
Hair Mattresses, Bolsters, and Pillows.
Also, WRITING DESKS, of every description.
☞Furniture packed safely for transportation.
F. CLARK.

March 24, 1848—[28-6mis

To the Public.

THE subscriber having been appointed, at the last Term of New Hanover County Court, an Inspector of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS, takes this method to inform those persons who may have any business in the above line to be transacted, that he will at all times be pleased to receive their custom. He hopes, by strict attention to business entrusted to him, that he will receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞Orders addressed to him from the country promptly attended to. J. E. BUNTING.

March 21, 1848—[28-3m

Administrator's Sale.

ON the 13th day of April next, will be sold at the late residence of Thomas Devane, dec'd, the following negro slaves, viz:—Lucinda and her two children, John Taylor and Holloway, Hannah, Eliza, and Evilina. Terms of sale, six months credit, purchasers giving notes with approved securities.

OWEN FENNELL, Adm'r.,
With the Will annexed.

March 24, 1848—]28-4t

A Question
FOR THE PUBLIC TO DECIDE.

CAN it be expected that Merchants and Druggists, who lend themselves to palm off upon the public their base imitations and counterfeit medicines, in preference to the genuine, merely because they can make more per cent on them, would deal honestly in selling other articles? We think not. Persons that deal out counterfeit medicines, and thus encourage counterfeiters, even at the expense of the health and life of their customers and neighbors, are they honest or honorable men? No. And they should be avoided.

REMEMBER, WM. SHAW is agent, and has for sale, the following *PATENT MEDICINES*, all of which he warrants genuine:—

Dr Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry; Wistar's Balsam Do
Bailey's Syrup Do
Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Sands' Sarsaparilla; Sands' Iodide do Bailey's do
Bull's do; Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters; Rowand's Tonic Mixture; Bailey's Tonic Mixture; Peery's Dead Shot Vermifuge; McMunn's Elixir Opium; Bailey's American Vermifuge; Dr Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup; Gray's Ointment; Allen's Vegetable Comp; Cheesman's Arabian Balsam; Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters; Thompson's Eye Water; Carpenter's Comp. fluid Ext.; Thompson's Syrup Tar and Wood Naptha; Langley's Great Western Indian Panacea; Swaim's Panacea; Indian's do; Henry's calc'd Magnesia; Indian Cholagogue; Upham's Pile Electuary; Balsam Liverwort; Pease's Hoarhound Candy; Scarpa's Accoustic Oil; Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills; also, Peters', Leidy's, Moffatt's, Spencer's, Brandreth's, Beckwith's, Gordon's, and Lee's Pills; Copaiba Capsules; Copaiba and Cubeb Capsules; British Oil; Opodeldoc; Bateman's Drops; Carpenter's Extract Bark; Godfrey's Cordial; Badeau's Plaster, Shoemaker's do, Poor Man's do.

Also, a full spring stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c.

consisting in part of

200 lbs refined Camphor; 100 ounces Quinine; 50 gallons Copal, Coach, and Japan Varnishes; 25 lbs Prussian Blue; 60 lbs Chrome Green; 50 lbs Chrome Yellow; 2000 lbs Spanish Brown and Venetian Red; 24 boxes Pain Killer; 25 boxes Window Glass; Putty, in bladders; Paint and Whitewash Brushes; 100 kegs White Lead; Linseed Oil; Umber; Terra Lienna; Red Lead; Litharge; Vermillion; Rose Pink; Lamp Black; Sand Paper; Chalk; and every article in the Paint line. Paints ground, and Window Glass cut to order;—a large supply of fresh Spices—a good stock of choice Perfumery.

CHLOROFORM:

A pure article, always kept.

CONGRESS WATER;

Always fresh, in quarts and pints.

LAMP SHADES & WICKS:

In variety. Fresh Sedleitz and Soda Powders of his own manufacture.

Physicians and Country Merchants laying in spring supplies, will find they can purchase fresh goods at low prices, and on as accommodating terms, as at any other establishment in the State, the subscriber being desirous of maintaining the reputation so long enjoyed by the old stand Drug Store. WM. SHAW.

March 17, 1848.

NOTICE.

5 HHDS. brown Sugar;
20 bags Rio Coffee; 10 hhds. Molasses;
5 barrels North Carolina Lard;
2,000 lbs handsome Bacon Hams. For sale low,
Feb 11] by HOLMES & HAWES.

BACON—4,000 lbs. N. C. Sides & Shoulders, just received per Rail Road, and for sale by
March 24 HOWARD & PEDEN.

BOXES SOAP and STARCH, for sale by
[Jan 28] WM. A. GWYER.

BUTTER.—10 kegs best Goshen Butter, just received. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—35 Kegs Goshen Butter; 30 Boxes Cheese; received per brig Belle and for sale by D. W. WOOD.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—25 kegs Goshen Butter; 20 boxes Goshen Cheese; received per schr G W Davis, and for sale by
Jan 21, 1848—19-tf] D. W. WOOD.

COW PEAS, COW PEAS.—2000 bushels just arrived from Plymouth, for sale by
March 24 G. W. DAVIS.

CANAL FLOUR—25 bbls best quality fresh ground Flour; 25 half do do do
do do; 10 quarter bbls Flour; 20 boxes Buckwheat. For sale by
Feb 25] HOWARD & PEDEN.

CANAL FLOUR.—20 barrels extra Canal Flour
10 half do. do. do.,
just received and for sale by
feb 18. CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

COTTON YARN—12 bales assorted numbers, for sale by McKELLAR & McRAE.

CLARET WINE.—10 boxes St. Julien Medoc Claret. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

COW PEAS—100 bushels; for sale by
HOWARD & PEDEN.

COW FEED! COW FEED!—100 bushels Wheat Bran, an excellent article for stock of all kinds, put up in sacks of 3 bushels each, and for sale at 25 cents per bushel, by
Jan 28] WM. A. GWYER.

DUCK AND CORDAGE—For sale low at
HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

DR. CRAIN'S SPINO ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER—a decided improvement. For sale by WM. SHAW.

FOR SMITHVILLE.—From and after this date the steamer Calhoun, Capt A: May, will leave the wharf, foot of Market street, every Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, returning Monday morning at 7 o'clock. Passage 50 cents each way. Freights at vessel rates;—for freight or passage apply at the office of
CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.
March 3, 1848—[25-tf

FULTON MARKET BEEF—10 half bbls. Beef; 20 Tounges; 200 lbs. smoked Beef, for
March 3 sale by WM. A. GWYER.

FULTON MARKET BEEF—10 half barrels Hunt's best; 25 Smoked Tongues; for sale by
Feb 25] HOWARD & PEDEN.

FLOUR—20 bbls superfine Fayetteville Flour; 25 bbls and half bbls Canal do
For sale by McKELLAR & McRAE.

FOR SALE LOW.—10 Boxes Lee's Mould Candles; 20 Boxes Raisins; 20 Half do do; 5 Bbls Cider; 25 Bags Rio Coffee; 5 Hhds retailing Molasses; 15 Bbls Planting Potatoes; 5 Bbls Rum; 10 Bbls Whiskey; 10 Bbls Gin.
WM. A. GWYER.

FLOUR—60 barrels Fayetteville Flour, just landed, and for sale by
feb18 CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

FRESH CRACKERS.—10 cans Boston Crackers; 20 boxes Soda do; 20 bbls. Priot Bread; 5 half bbls. Sugar Crackers; 5 do. do. Lemon do.; 5 do. do. Pic Nick Butter do. For sale by
HOWARD & PEDEN.

FLOUR—35 bbls Canal Flour, received per schr R W Brown, for sale by D. W. WOOD.
Jan'y 21, 1848—[19-tf

FLOUR—30 bbls. Fayetteville Flour, just received per Steamer Evergreen, and for sale by
March 10 HOWARD & PEDEN.

FISH.—Salmon and Mackerel, in bbls. and kits. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

HAY.—150 bales prime Eastern Hay in Store, and for sale by G. W. DAVIS.
March 24

ICE.—The first cargo of the season has come to hand. Customers supplied at the Ice House. SHAW & REPITON.
March 24,—[28-tf

JUNIPER SHINGLES—50,000 Juniper shingles, for sale by
March 3 CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

JUST RECEIVED—5 hhds Porto Rico and Muscovado Sugar; 2 do clarified New Orleans Sugar; 30 bags Rio Coffee; 15 bags Laguira Coffee. For sale by
Feb 18] McKELLAR & McRAE.

LIME—Thomastown Lime, in lots to suit, for sale by D. W. WOOD.
January 28, 1848—[20-tf

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!!—The cargo of schooner Lenity, a prime article, expressly selected for this market, daily expected from Cardenas. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.
March 24

LEMONS—50 boxes to arrive per Athalia. For sale by D. W. WOOD.
Jan'y 21, 1848—[19-tf

MESS PORK, MESS PORK.—20 bbls just received per Schr. Wm. T. Dugan, and for sale at lowest market price by
March 17 Wm. A. GWYER.

MEAL.—100 bushels Fresh Meal, for sale by
Feb 18] McKELLAR & McRAE.

MEAL, HOMMONY, &c.—125 Bushels supr. Fayetteville Meal; 25 Bushels Water Mill Hommony; 20 Bbls Fayetteville Super. Fine & Cross Flour; 2000 lbs. New Bacon; 12 Sutton's Ploughs; for sale by E. J. BERNARD.
Feb'y 4, 1848.

MOLASSES—Bright, heavy new crop Cuba Molasses, in Hhds. and Bbls., suitable for retailers & family use; for sale by WM A GWYER.

MOLASSES.—20 bbls new Cuba Molasses, for
Jan 21] sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

NORTH CAROLINA HAY—50 bales Crab Grass Hay; 50 do. Cut Rice, very superior; 50 do. Rice Straw; 200 bushels Sweet Potatoes.
For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

NORTH CAROLINA LARD.—10 bbls. prime N. C. Lard, just received per Rail-road, and for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

NEW BACON—NEW BACON.—I have in store a superior lot of new Bacon, well cured, and of choice flavor. To see it, is to purchase.
F4 WM A GWYER.

OATS AND EGGS—150 dozen Eggs, fresh; 100 bush Oats; just received and for sale by
Feb 25] McKELLAR & McRAE.

OAKUM.—10 bales Oakum. For sale by
HOWARD & PEDEN.

PLOUGHS—A lot of A. B. Allam's & Co's superior No. 14 Ploughs; just received and for sale by McKELLAR & McRAE.
January 14, 1848

PLANTING POTATOES, for sale by
March 3 WM. A. GWYER.

PALE ALE.—10 boxes Pale Ale. For sale by
HOWARD & PEDEN.

PLANTING POTATOES—175 bbls Yellow, and 150 bbls White Planting Potatoes, in fine order. For sale by D. W. WOOD.
Jan 28, 1848—[20-tf

HAMS AND LARD,

5000 LBS. Bladen Hams;
11 Bbls. and 27 Kegs Bladen Lard; for sale by D. W. WOOD.
January 28, 1847—[20tf

SUGAR.—Just received per schooner Ustaluga, 64 barrels prime Porto Rico Sugar; for sale
March 24 by G. W. DAVIS.

SUGAR—10 bbls best St Croix Sugar; 10 bbls clarified do; 10 bbls crushed do; 10 bbls powdered do; 10 boxes Loaf do. For sale by
Feb 25] HOWARD & PEDEN.

SODA BISCUIT, Butter and Sugar Crackers, in store and for sale by
Jan 28] WM. A. GWYER.

THE cargo of schooner Old Zack, comprising Bacon Sides and Shoulders, Mess Pork, Lard, Molasses and Whiskey, momently expected from New Orleans. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.
March 24

SEGARS.—Woolsey's Loaf, Crushed, Pulverized, and Ground St Croix and Porto Rico Sugars; received per brig Belle, and for sale by
D. W. WOOD.

WHARFAGE—Persons wishing to land Turpentine, Tar, Lumber, or other produce, can find room by applying to
Feb 18] McKELLAR & McRAE.

WHITE LEAD—12,000 lbs., just received and for sale by
Nov 12. LIPPITT & WILKINGS.

WHISKEY.—50 barrels N. O. Rectified Whiskey. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN

Notice—Just Received.

10 BOXES Buckwheat; 6 boxes Catsup;
10 bags Laguyra Coffee;
10 " Rio do
5 bbls crushed Sugar; 5 bbls Pork;
8 " Brown do
1 case Sweet Oil, (in flasks.)
5 bbls superior Rectified Whiskey;
10 boxes and half boxes brown Soap;
Navy Bread, Pilot Bread, Water Crackers, Butter Crackers, and Soda Biscuit, and
8 dozen Gingham Umbrellas. For sale by
Mar 24] PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

THE subscribers have, and are constantly receiving, supplies of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., consisting in part of Pulpecac., Rhei, Jalap, Colocynth, Colombo, Scillæ, Gamboge, Opium, Cort Ulmi, James and Dover's Powders, Precip, Carb. Iron, Gum Opii, Bermuda Arrow Root, American, do Pearl Barley, Cort Cinch., Hyd. Chlo. Mit., Hyd. Bi Chlo., Di Arsenite of Quinine, Valeriauate of Zinc, sulph Quinine, Nitrate of Lead, Iodide of Mercury, do Silver, do Sulphur. do Arsenic, do Lead, Phos Ammonia, Phos Soda, sulph and acet Morphine, Piperine, Elaterium, Salacine, sulph and acet Zinc, Bi Cort Potass, Citric Acid, Tannin, Aqua Ammonia, do concentrated, sulph Æther, Crome Green, do Yellow, Red Lead, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, White and Black Lead, Linseed and Train Oil, Fancy Hair, Tooth, Nail, Cloth, and Flesh Brushes, Combs, Fancy Shaving and Toilet Soap, plain do Logwood, Copperas, Indigo, &c. &c. For sale, Wholesale and Retail by
LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
March 24 Druggists and Chemists.

BRUSHES! BRUSHES!!
Just Received, per Schooner Elouise.

WE invite the attention of the public to the following:

2 doz.	Adelaide	Fine Hair		Brushes.
2 "	Ottoman	do	do	do
1 "	Infant, very	do	do	do
2 "	Niagara	do	do	do
½ "	Electric super	do	do	do
½ "	Raised handle	do	do	do
½ "	Solid Rosewood	do	do	do
3 "	Improved Shaving			do
1 "	Bone top	do		do fine
½ "	do	do brushes, a new		
		[and superior article.		
1 "	Artist Tools.			
3 "	Marking Brushes.			
12 "	Camel Hair Pencils, good.			
8 "	Ext Paint Brushes, from 000 to 6.			
6 "	" Sash Tools, from 6 to 1.			
½ "	" Varnish Brushes, &c. &c.			

For sale by LIPPITT & WILKINGS.
Druggists and Chemists.
March 24

Organ for Sale.

THE ORGAN, at present in use in St. James Church, Wilmington, is well suited to the purposes of a small Church or Musical Society, and will be sold low; apply to S. Jewett, J. Gammell, or W. A. Burr. Specification as follows:

1 Stop, Principal,		GG to F	58 pipes.
1 do Stopped Diapason treble,		do	58 pipes.
1 do do do base,	Swell.	do	58 pipes.
1 do Open Diapason,		G to F	47 pipes.
1 do Flute,		GG to F	58 pipes.
1 do Twelfth,		do	58 pipes.
1 do Fifteenth,		do	58 pipes.
1 do Principal,	mid.	C to F	30 pipes.
1 do Dulciana,		do	30 pipes.
1 do Hautboy,		do	30 pipes.
			427 pipes.

March 17, 1848—27-3t

Law Notice.

THE subscriber has resumed the duties of his profession, and will be found at his office on 2d-street, one door below G. J. McRee's office.
EDW'D CANTWELL.
Wilmington, N. C., March 24, 1848.

***Prompt attention given to claims under the various *Pension and Bounty Laws*, passed to encourage enlistments

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, March 20, 1848.

THE RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Every day's experience is demonstrating more fully to the State at large, the extraordinary wisdom and prescience of Governor Graham in purchasing for the State the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, at the snug little sum of three hundred and sixty odd thousand dollars, when it could just as easily have become the property of the State for a comparatively trifling sum. As further evidence of this wisdom of his Whig Excellency, we call the reader's attention to the article which we clip from the Raleigh Register of the 15th inst., headed "Council of State." Here, it will be seen, the Road has suffered a loss of $25,000 by fire, which would entirely stop its operations if something was not done by *the State* to remedy the disaster. Indeed! If we remember rightly, Mr. Hollister, the Superintendent of the Road, in his report to the Legislature that next convened after his Excellency's purchase of the concern, reported to that body a nett profit to the Treasury of the State of some eight or nine thousand dollars, beyond expenses for nine or ten months. This, we remarked at the time, was a statement gotten up *merely* to make political capital. As time progresses, the State is realizing the truth of what we then stated. The Road suffers a loss of $25,000, and therefore must go down if something is not done by the State! And this, too, in the face of his Excellency's statement, that, at the time when this disaster occurred, the Road was in a more prosperous state than at any time since it came into the hands of the State! Why, it might be asked, was there no insurance upon the Machine Shop? Again, it may be asked, for how much of the $360,000 paid by the State for the Road, would that concern now sell? But we merely call the attention of the reader to the article from the Register for the present.

GASS IN CHARLESTON.—We are pleased to learn from the Charleston papers that the "Queen City of the South" is soon to be illuminated with that most brilliant of modern inventions—gass. The works are now almost complete, and it is expected that the city will be lit up by the first of next month.

"The press is discussing with some eagerness the correspondence between Generals Scott and Worth, and the course of the administration towards both. The opposition is attacking the administration for sending General Scott to a court of inquiry, and not General Worth at the same time, or even previously. The democratic press is defending the Secretary of War, without having all the facts or arguments before it. Would it not be as well for us all to wait until the correspondence in relation to these points shall have been submitted to Congress and the country?—*Union.*

These are exactly our sentiments. An unfortunate difficulty has arisen between some of our most distinguished military officers. One of them, and the highest amongst them, has been subjected to a Court of Inquiry. Into what matters this Court will enquire, there is no one outside of the Cabinet, that can speak understandingly. True, we have before us the correspondence between Gen. Scott and Worth, which it is said led to the arrest of the latter, and the Court of Inquiry upon the conduct of the former. But is this the only reason why that Court has been ordered by the President? Who can answer this question? May it not be that other charges will be investigated?—May not Mr. Polk have good and sufficient reasons, even beyond what is known to the public, for the course which he has seen fit to pursue in this matter? We hold that, in grave matters of this kind, the only proper course for a sensible, right-thinking man to pursue, is, to wait until he has the whole facts before him, and then he can pronounce his opinion understandingly. For our own part, we feel assured that when the *whole* history of this affair is made known to the people of the Union, they will say that Mr. Polk has only pursued that course to which he was impelled by his duty. Federalists may rail as much as they please, without knowing what they are talking about, but we feel certain that the day will come when, if they will only act honestly, they will be compelled to take back all they have said about Mr. Polk.

THE TREATY AS IT PASSED THE SENATE.—Of course, inasmuch as the injunction of secrecy has not been removed from the proceeding of the Senate, the mode and the manner in which it has been ratified by that body, is officially unknown to the people of the country. The Washington letter writers, however, say they know all about it. Certainly they do find out a great many things somehow or other. The following to the New York Herald seems to us to bear upon its face about as correct a speculation on the subject as we have seen. We think that it is most likely correct in its main features:—

Correspondence of the New-York Herald.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1848—10 P. M.

The treaty has just been ratified, with modifications. The Senate, three quarters of an hour ago, took the final vote, and then adjourned over till Tuesday. The injunction of secrecy had not been removed.

The vote stood 37 to 15.

ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE.

AYES—Whigs	11	NAYS—Whigs	8
" Democrats	26	" Democrats	7
ABSENT—Whigs	3	TOTAL—Ayes	37
" Democrat	1	" Nays	15
Majority for the treaty			22

Among those voting for the ratification are four who spoke against it. Of the four Senators not voting, two are absent from the city—Messrs. Houston and Pearce.

The articles providing for the confirmation of the grants given by the Mexican government in Texas and California are stricken out; and the unimportant provision to extend the jurisdiction of the Mexican church over the Catholic clergy in the ceded territory, is also stricken out. These are the principle modifications.

It will be recollected that the treaty indicates two modes of paying the indemnity agreed upon—one by the issue of six per cent. stocks, or by instalments. The latter mode has been adopted. The three millions subject to Mr. Trist's order, are to be paid immediately upon the ratification of the treaty by the Mexican government, and the remainder in annual instalments of three millions each, bearing six per cent. interest, to commence from the ratification of the treaty by Mexico.

There is a provision against making any portion of this sum transferable.

The only point omitted in my former synopsis, and preserved in the treaty, is an article securing to the United States the free navigation of the Gulf of California, and of the river Colorado from the mouth of the Gila to the Gulf.

Mr. Allen closed the debate, this evening, with a speech which is universally acknowledged to have been one of extraordinary brilliancy and power. It is not as yet determined whether a commissioner shall be sent or not.

The following is a sketch of the articles of the treaty, as adopted by the Senate. It is, probably, as correct as a compressed sketch can be made:—

Articles and Provisions of the Treaty, as Adopted by the American Senate.

Article first appointed Senors Cuetas, Conto, and Atristain, commissioners on the part of the Mexican government to adjust terms of a lasting treaty of a peace between the United States of the North, and the United Mexican States, with Nicholas P. Trist, commissioner of the United States, &c.

Article second stipulates that there shall be an immediate suspension of hostilities between the armies of the two republics.

Article third defines the future boundary of the United States. The line commences in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land; thence runs up the middle of the Rio Grande to its intersection with the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence along that southern boundary to the western boundary of same; thence north to the first branch of the Gila which it intersects; thence down the middle of that branch and of the river to the Colorado; thence it runs across westwardly, and strikes the Pacific at a point one league south of San Diego. The free navigation of the Gulf of California and of the river Colorado, from the mouth of the Gila to the Gulf, is secured to the United States.

Article fourth stipulates that it shall be optional with citizens of Mexico now residing in the territory to be ceded, either to leave, taking with them or otherwise disposing of their property; or else upon taking the oaths of allegiance to this government, to be protected in the enjoyment of all the rights and immunities of citizens of the United States.

The next article provides that the United States government shall take prompt and effectual measures for the defence of the border from Indian incursions. To this end, both nations are to use their best endeavors.

In consideration of the extension of the boundary of the U. S., made by this treaty, the U. S. government stipulates to pay to Mexico the sum of fifteen millions of dollars. In this sum is included the three millions appropriated last session for the furtherance of peace.

The *Herald*, of a subsequent date, gives what purports to be a verbatim copy of the Treaty, as it was concluded in Mexico by Mr. Trist and the Mexican Commissioners. The above, however, contains all its essential parts.

From the Raleigh Register.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

We understand, that owing to sickness in the families of two members of the Council of State, a *quorum* did not convene on the 9th inst., and that the Governor despatched a special messenger for the nearest absentee, who arrived at the Capitol on Monday—the other members having adjourned to that day.

A sufficient number being then present, Col. Cadwallader Jones, of Orange, and Dr. Frederick J. Hill, of Brunswick, were nominated and confirmed Commissioners of the Board of Internal Improvement.

The following Message was transmitted by the Governor, respecting the destruction of the Machine Shop, &c. of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road:

MESSAGE

TO THE COUNCIL OF STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Your present convocation has been occasioned, by reason of the destruction, by fire, on the night of the 25th ult., of the extensive Brick building, comprehending the Machine Shop and Engine House of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, at the Depot in this City. The Rail Road being the property of the State, this misfortune, which is believed to have been purely accidental, produces a public loss, which is estimated at not less than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000.) Besides the Building and Shop Furniture of various kinds, including a stationary Steam Engine for the propulsion of Machinery, four of the seven Locomotives, belonging to the Road, which happened to be in the Engine house at the occurrence of the fire, were subjected to its ravages: two of them being totally ruined, and the other two considerably endamaged.

With so serious a diminution of its motive power, and the entire loss of materials and means for making repairs, it is obvious that the operations of the Road cannot be continued, to the extent of the public convenience and demand, and to realize the customary, income, which is necessary for its preservation, unless resources can be obtained, to overcome these difficulties.

The powers conferred on the Board of Commissioners, for the management of the Road, on behalf of the State, have been examined, with a view to measures of relief, under their authority, but are found to be inadequate to any effectual remedy.

It devolves, therefore, on the Executive, to consider what the public interest requires in this emergency, and I have deemed it an occasion of sufficient moment, to invoke the advice and assistance, provided in the constitution of your honorable body. In communicating with freedom, my reflections on the matter in hand, it is hardly needful to premise, that it is done, with the most perfect deference to your better judgment, and an earnest invitation to a rigid scrutiny of them, and a frank disclosure of your own views.

Three different courses of procedure appear to me to be open to us—namely:

1st. To abstain from any interference, and leave the Rail Road to go to destruction.

2d. To convene the Legislature, to protect it against this casualty.

3d. To exercise for this end, the power and authority, of the Governor and Council, under the act of the General Assembly, ratified the 6th day of January, 1845, entitled "an act to authorize the foreclosure of the Mortgage on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road."

The first, in my apprehension, would be an abandonment of public duty, without excuse, or even pretext. Not to speak of the convenience and advantage of this work, to the community, which from daily familiarity are not duly considered, and like the blessings of health, and the free use of our limbs, would be fully appreciated, only after their loss, there can be no plea for supineness or negligence, in us, towards so large a portion of the public property. The price and other circumstances, attending the purchase of this Railroad, by the State, are fully known to you. The report of its Treasurer, for the first ten months, after the purchase, submitted to the Legislature, showed its income to have been $51,923 43. By the statement of the same officer, prepared under direction of the Board of Commissioners, and published in the newspapers in analogy to the regulation respecting the Report of the Comptroller on the public Finances) for the year immediately succeeding and ending on the 1st of November last, the income in this latter period, was the sum of $68,902 57: all which, will more fully appear from copies of both these documents, herewith laid before you. Although in the latter year, no profits were realized from the Road to the public Treasury, materials were purchased for repairs, and improvements, on an extensive scale (among which may be particularized 120 Tons of new Railroad Iron, bought and paid for, since the adjournment of the Legislature); and by reason of the addition of a new and superior Locomotive, and other arrangements suggested by experience, in the now current year, its prospects were better at the occurrence of the accident, than at any time since it has been owned by the State.

It is manifest however, that the Railroad is valuable only as a *whole*, and not in detached or mutilated parts: and unless it be kept sufficiently repaired, and equipped, to carry on transportation at least to the extent, that it has done heretofore, the receipts will soon fall below the necessary expenditures, and its operations must cease. The question before us therefore is not between a less, or greater amount, of accommodation or income, from the Road, but whether it shall be resigned to disuse and waste, until the usual session of the Legislature. And in this connexion, it must be observed, that the decay, and loss to the establishment, during this period, would be tenfold greater, than the damage of the fire. Prompt and energetic action being then indispensable, we are limited to a choice, between the alternatives already stated.

2d. In consideration of the necessity of raising a sum of money, probably equal in amount to the above estimate of loss, as the only effectual means of relief, I would much prefer, did circumstances favor it, to convoke the Legislature, and leave the proper course in the premises, to be determined by the representatives of the people But independently of the inconvenience of summoning the members from their homes, at the present season, the expense of a Session of the General Assembly, to deliberate on the subject, would not probably fall below the amount required for the purposes in contemplation. And experience having demonstrated, that the months of spring and summer, are the season of greatest profit to the Road, even the necessary delay of an extra session of the Legislature, at the earliest practicable period, would be attended with serious loss, in its receipts, as well as public inconvenience:

3d. By reference to the 8th section of the act of 1845, already quoted, it will be perceived, that the Governor, with the advice of the Council of State, has full power to sell the Rail Road, and all the appendent property, and to transfer the title. And if offers to purchase are made, it is his duty to convene the Council, and submit the same to them, with his opinion of the propriety of accepting. In connexion with the ordinary duty of the Executive, to protect the public property from dilapidation or injury, so far as adequate means may be within his control, the power in this instance to sell, so as to realize the highest attainable price, seems reasonable to imply an authority to make a conditional sale or Mortgage, with a view of raising money to keep up its value, and save it from ruin.—This mode of relief, being then within our competency, and by far best suited to our circumstances, is recommended for adoption. I therefore propose for your advice and consent, to borrow on behalf of the State, a sum or sums not exceeding in all twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000;) to be applied as speedily as possible in repairing the damages and loss occasioned by the recent fire to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road; and that the said Rail Road with all its appendages be conveyed in trust, as a security to the lender, for the repayment of the debt so incurred, with the interest thereon. This security is unquestionably ample, and no doubt is entertained of obtaining upon it the amount required. By adopting this plan, the Road may be renovated and restored in value, at a cost not materially greater than that of assembling the Legislature to consult on its condition; while it can in no manner embarrass or interfere with the freest deliberation, in regard to it, at the regular session. It may be probably expected that the income of the Road will keep down the interest on this loan, and gradually extinguish the principal. But if this supposition should prove erroneous, and new misfortunes befall the enterprize, the property in the Road will be at all times sufficient to repay the sum borrowed, without a resort to the general Treasury, unless the latter shall be preferred by the Legislature.

Should this recommendation not meet your concurrence, I will cheerfully co-operate in any preferable mode of securing the public interests in the matter in question, which your wisdom may suggest.

WILL: A GRAHAM.

Executive Department, March 13, 1848.

P. S. Estimates of the injury, from the fire made by the President of the R. R., are enclosed herewith.

After consideration, the following Resolution was *unanimously* adopted:

Resolved, That the Council of State do advise and consent to the proposition of the Governor, that a sum of money, not exceeding $25,000, be borrowed on behalf of the State, for the purpose of repairing the loss and damage occasioned by the recent fire to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road; and that the Governor be advised to convey the said Rail Road and all the public property attached thereto, in trust to secure the re-payment of the amount of such loan with interest, at such time as he may agree upon with the lenders.

Movements of Mr. Clay.—This distinguished gentleman left on yesterday for the city of New-York. We have not heard it stated whether he goes there on *professional* business or not. When he came here it was announced he came here on professional duties, and on account of these we were honored with his presence. The *venue* may have been changed to New York, in which case, he of course goes there on strictly private and professional business. Mr. Clay is certainly an eminent lawyer, and we will not be surprised in the least, if *Boston* shall call upon his services in the same way. The idea that he was electioneering must have originated with some of his Whig rivals, for he has emphatically assured the people here and elsewhere, that his business is purely of a private character.

Pennsylvanian.

"*Bloody Hands and Hospitable Graves.*"—The Baltimore Sun has been favored with the perusal of a letter from a member of Captain Tilghman's company, dated Jalapa, February 6, from which we make the following extract:—*Wash. Union.*

"One of our company, named Joseph Parris, who was also a private in Ringgold's company five years, was, on Wednesday night last, by some means or other, enticed by some Mexicans into the suburbs of the town, and most brutally murdered. I never witnessed such a sight in my life, although I have seen many share the same fate—*his head was litterally chopped to pieces!!!* There have been several arrests made, some of whom were in company with Paris during the evening, and no doubt but they had a hand in the matter, and will have to produce the murderer, or suffer themselves—for such debts *must be paid.*"

☞Mr. Goggin says that Mexico has been greatly benefitted by Santa Anna's return, through President Polk's permission. Gen'l Bustamente, ex-President of Mexico, on the other hand, asserts that the army of that republic has been "*disgraced and almost annihilated, perhaps through want of skill in its chief.*" Now which of these two enemies of Mr. Polk's administration is right? The one in Mexico most assuredly, for he has many *facts* to sustain his assertion, while the member from Virginia has none to support his.

Richmond Examiner.

Pills and Matrimony.—A day or two since; a clergyman of this city was called upon to tie a young and loving couple in the silken cords of matrimony. As soon as the benediction was pronounced, the groom who is one of our most respectable physicians, stepped up to the worthy divine and observed—

"My dear sir, the interesting ceremony just concluded, appears to have excited you. Permit me to prescribe"—at the the same time handing him a pill box, on which was a writ ten incription, "*pro renata*," which means, when rendered into our free and easy vernacular, "to be taken according to directions."

The good book tells us that we must return good for evil. Although many inveterate bachelors are of opinion that marriage is a questionable blessing still our clergyman thought that a box of pills was a sickening return for his services, whether happiness or misery was to flow from them. He said nothing—what could he say? He did something however. He opened the box, when—lo! and behold! six Benton mint drops met his wondering view.

In case the good man's services should again be required, we presume he will not feel particularly offended, "if the dose is repeated."

Exchange paper.

From the Newbern Republican.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democrats of Craven Co. met at the Court House on Monday night the 13th inst. On motion of Thomas H. Richardson, Esq., Col. John M. Bryan was called to the Chair, and Wm. B. Gulick appointed Secretary.

On motion a committee of five were appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting. Geo S Stevenson, Esq., L B Huggins, John Jackson, Thos H Richardson, Esq., and Jas E Morris were appointed the committee. During the retirement of the committee, Ulysses Rich was called upon to address the meeting, and responded in a happy and appropriate speech.

The committee then reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it is the great privilege which belongs to the people in their sovereign capacity, to meet in primary assemblies and declare publicly their opinion as to the proper course to be pursued in the Administration of the Government, and to manifest their approval or condemnation of the official acts of those entrusted with the management of the affairs of the Nation; and, in compliance with the long established custom of the Democratic Republican party of the U. S., to secure a more perfect organization, the Democratic party of Craven deem this a suitable time to express their sentiments for the great topics of the day, and to indicate their readiness to unite with their brother Democrats of the State, in all proper measures calculated to promote the interests and advance the principles of the party; therefore,

1st. *Resolved*, That the present Administration is entitled to our entire confidence, and receives from us our thanks for the fidelity with which all the great principles, advocated by the Democratic party in 1844, have been carried into effect for the unbending integrity displayed in all its acts, and for its laudable and proper efforts to maintain untarnished the honor of the nation.

2d. *Resolved*, That the present prosperity of the country, under a Democratic Administration, is a signal rebuke to the predictions of ruin and distress, made by the Whigs during the Presidential campaign of 1844, and confirms us in the propriety of the preference we have always felt for the principles of the Democratic Republican party of the United States; and that, whatever new issues may be presented to the people, we will always cherish and maintain those principles, as consistent with the constitution, and the only safe plan for the administration of the Government.

3d. *Resolved*, That Texas, previous to her annexation to the United States was a free and independent nation, having been recognized as such by the principal powers of the World, and the contest between her and Mexico having been virtually abandoned by the latter nation; and therefore, that her annexation to the U. S., was no just cause of war by Mexico on this country.

4th. *Resolved*, That we believe the Rio Grande the true boundary of Texas; that it was the right and duty of the President of the United States to order our army to take up such a position as to protect our territory from any and every enemy; that the well known fact that a Mexican army was collecting at Matamoras, with the design of attempting the conquest of Texas, called for the removal of the army from Corpus Christi to a more advantageous position on the Rio Grande; that the President would have been recreant to his duty and his oath to maintain our territory inviolate, if he had not ordered such removal; and that hostilities between the two countries were actually commenced by Mexico, by the invasion of our soil and the attack on our army.

5th. *Resolved*, That, previous to the actual beginning of hostilities, the United States had had abundant cause for war, on account of the many wrongs, committed by persons under the authority of Mexico, against our citizens; and that the refusal by that Government to receive Mr. Slidell as Minister plenipotentiary to settle all difficulties between the two nations, indicated a determination not to be mistaken, of waging war with the United States.

6th. *Resolved*, That the success that has attended the army in every engagement with the enemy, is proof positive of the energy with which the war has been carried on; that for its management to a successful issue, we are indebted to the wisdom and forethought of the President, and that all has been done that could be done with the means furnished him, to "conquer a peace."

7th. *Resolved*, That we believe, and our belief is supported by the indubitable evidence of Officers and soldiers connected with the army in Mexico, that she has been encouraged to prolong the war, and consequently, peace has been deferred, by the factious course pursued by the Whigs at home; and therefore, as instrumental in giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy, they are guilty of "Moral Treason."

8th. *Resolved*, That the frequent and repeated offers of peace, that have been extended towards Mexico by this country, evince a sincere desire on our part to secure a peace at the earliest moment, and should effectually close the mouths of those who declare that the war was begun and has been continued to the present time, for the purpose of conquest.

9th. *Resolved*, That the course of the Whigs in Congress, now a majority in the lower House, in delaying to grant the Administration the means necessary to carry on the war with continued vigor, is calculated to embarrass negotiations for peace; and if the treaty, as amended by the Senate, is not adopted by Mexico, such a result will have been induced partly, if not entirely, by the delay of action in Congress, more than three months having now elapsed, and but one important bill been passed by the House.

10th. *Resolved*, That the war with Mexico is just and right on our part, and therefore we are entitled to indemnity for losses sustained, and expenses incurred in the prosecution of the war; and as Mexico has no other means of giving indemnity, we have a right to demand from her the cession of a portion of her territory.

11th. *Resolved*, That, territory annexed to the United States must be free to settlement by any citizen, and that no law can be constitutionally passed which grants to a citizen of one portion of the country, a privilege not granted to one from another, and that the citizens of such territories when formed into States, have the sole right to decide upon their domestic institutions; we are therefore, unqualifiedly opposed to the principles set forth by the Wilmot Proviso.

12th. *Resolved*, That to Gens. Taylor and Scott, and all the officers and men under them we tender our thanks for the gallant and noble manner in which they have maintained the cause of their country against a foreign enemy, and for the imperishable renown and glory, they have, each and all, contributed to shed upon our arms.

13th. *Resolved*. That the appointment by Gov. Graham of officers to the North Carolina Regiment opposed in principle to the service in which they were engaged, and not even from the volunteers, was an act calculated to cool the ardour of the soldiers, and thereby diminish as much as possible the usefulness of the Regiment.

14th. *Resolved*, That the act passed by the last Legislature, redistricting the State, was a measure gotten up for party purposes, not for the advantage of the public, but to secure to the Whigs an undue proportion of the representation in Congress from this State, and to satisfy the demands of those who clamored loudly about their claims on that party.

15th. *Resolved*, That we approve of a Democratic State Convention, to be held in Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 12th day of April next, and that this meeting appoint 30 delegates to attend and represent them in said Convention.

16th. *Resolved*, That we approve of holding a National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, on the 4th Monday of May next; and that we invite the various counties composing this Congressional District, to meet us in Convention in Newbern, on Wednesday, the 3d day of May next, to select a delegate to represent us in that Convention, and that we appoint 30 delegates to represent us in said district Convention.

17th. *Resolved*, That in case our delegates are unable to attend the State Convention at Raleigh, W W Holden and James B Shepard, Esqs., be requested to represent us.

18th. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Republican*, and that the *Standard* and *Journal* be requested to copy.

In accordance with the 15th resolution, the following delegates are appointed to attend the State Convention at Raleigh: Jas Miller, Luke Linton, Philip Pipkin, Jas Tingle, Rufus W Latham, James F Lincoln, Geo Reel, David P Whitford, John H Bryan, Jno Jackson, Allen Anderson, Dr E R Hubbard, Johnson H Bryan, M F Ernul, Joseph Hartley, George Hill, James S White, Martin Stevenson, Jr, W B Gulick, Jas E Morris, Thos H Richardson, Esq, Geo S Stevenson, Esq, Z Slade, Ulysses Ritch, I Disosway, Council B Wood, David B Gibson, M N Fisher, Enoch Masters, Clara Pitman.

The following delegates are appointed to attend the District Convention at Newbern: Noah Miller, Geo W Daniels, O S Dewey, Jesse W Pipkin, F P Latham, J W Speight, Albert Reel, Bryan Whitford, S R Street, Henry Anderson, F P Backus, Johnson Bryan, W C McCoy, John M Clemons, N H Street, Jas C Stevenson, W B Gulick, Hardy B Lane, L B Huggins, Jas E Morris, Rigdon Wilson, Rob't Hancock, I Disosway, Bryan Jones, H F Green, Jno H Neal, Thos Wilson, Geo W Dixon, R D Speight, Esq, Wm H Wood, B F Borden, Jas Masters.

Thomas H Richardson, Esq., being called upon, responded in a brief & pertinent speech. Mr. Z Slade then offered the following resolution, after which he made a few remarks in his usually felicitous style. The resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we reiterate the sentiment embraced in the resolution passed at the meeting of the Democractic Convention in June last, in reference to the establishment of a Newspaper in this place devoted to the dissemination of the principles of the Democratic Republican party, and that the result of the last Congressional election in this district, affords unmistakable evidence of the effect which has been produced by the promulgation of political truth, and that in view of the fact that Craven has already been "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled," while other Counties have been shaken to their very centre, we again call on the Democracy of this and the surrounding Counties to give to the "Republican" a hearty support.

James E. Morris then offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That a Convention of the County be held in Newbern on Tuesday of Superior Court week, for the purpose of nominating Candidates to represent us in the next Legislature, and to adopt such other measures as may be necessary to effect a proper organization of the party in this county.

On motion the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary, and the meeting then adjourned.

JOHN M. BRYAN, *Chairman.*

W. B. GULICK, *Secretary.*

From the N. O. Commercial Times, Feb. 25.

YUCATAN.—DISTRACTED CONDITION OF THE PENINSULA.

We regret to learn that the aborigines of Yucatan, the Indians, as they are called, are in the full tide of successful revolt against the white inhabitants. The most frightful atrocities have been committed by them, who, in their thirst of vengeance, spare neither age nor sex. Invited by the divided state of the country, which during the last eighteen months has been a prey to two factions, the Indians rose some time since, as we have already noticed in this sheet. When it appeared—by the cessation of strife among the whites, and their cordial union against the common enemy—they, for a time, put down the disaffected.—Lately, however, the aborigines have obtained such success in the open country that the whites have been obliged to solicit succor from without; particularly, from the Spanish government in Cuba. Our friends of the Patria, who have just received intelligence from Yucatan, by way of Tampico, have kindly given us a sight of their correspondence, from which we extract the following:—

CAMPEACHY, Feb'y 18th, 1848.

Gentlemen—After a short absence, I returned to this place a few days ago. I found the city in the most lamentable condition imaginable. Families here are duly occupied with the consideration of seeking a place of refuge, in order to save themselves from the fury of the Indians, who are demolishing every abode in their track, and assassinating every individual who is not of their race. Innumerable families are continually arriving here from the interior, so that the Government is obliged to lodge them in barracks, like soldiers; not a miserable hut is to be obtained for hire.

You will see by the papers from Merida, the offer which has been made by the Government of Havana, and the joy which it has produced among all.

An order has been published to-day, under martial law, directing all the males from 15 to 50 years of age, to take up arms to defend their country. The native citizens will sally out to meet the Indians, while to the foreigners will be consigned the guardianship of the place. From to-day, henceforward, no passports will be delivered to any one, since a great number have set out for Laguna, on finding that the theatre of war was so near. I will write again shortly, to keep you apprised of what happens.

We learn from the same source, that about the date of the above letter, the Spanish sloop of war Churraca arrived at Campeachy, offering on the part of Captain General O'Donnell, of the Intendent Pinillos, and of the General of Marine, (Admiral,) all necessary assistance, with the exception of men, besides vessels for the transportation of the aid required. The Government of Yucatan, having accepted this generous offer, has made a requisition for 6 pieces of mountain artillery, 2,000 muskets, 200 quintals of gunpowder, 4,000 sabres, and $200,000. All this is momentarily expected.

A correspondent of the Patria, in a letter dated Vera Cruz, the 16th inst., writes: "the Spanish brig of war Nervion left this port two or three days ago, bound for Campeachy. The Captain has orders to land his crew and artilleiy, and hoist the Castillian flag in that city, for the protection of Spanish subjects. It is reported that 7,000 men, and several men of war, are to leave Havana for the same object.

"KENTUCKY—GEN. TAYLOR.—It is a fact worthy of notice, that the Whig Convention of Mr. Clay's own State has instructed their delegates to the Philadelphia Convention to support General Taylor for the Presidency."

Journal of Commerce.

"This statement appears editorially in the Journal of Commerce, March 1st, after its falstiy might and should have been known to every intelligent person in the City. *There is not one word of truth in it.*"—*Tribune.*

Indeed! Then why did the Tribune two days ago, publish it as fact? And now that the real facts are known, why does it not state them as they are? Says the Tribune of yesterday, "It is morally certain that a majority of the Delegates to the National Convention are for Clay." On the contrary, the Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Journal, (the leading Whig paper in Kentucky,) says, "The Delegates, with one exception, are understood to be warm friends of Gen. Taylor's nomination by the Convention." Moreover, the separate Taylor Convention nominated the *same* Delegates as the Whigs. Does any one suppose they would have done this, if they had not first ascertained that most or all of them were in favor of the nomination of Gen'l Taylor?—*N. Y. Journal of Comm.*

MARBLE MONUMENTS And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD,

June 18, 1847 *Builders and Contractors.* 40-tf

NEW STORE.

South Side Market-Street, opposite the MARKET HOUSE.

THE subscribers are now opening their stock of DRY GOODS and FAMILY GROCERIES, which consists as follows:

Dry Goods.

Sattinets and Kerseys; Red and white Flannels; Mouslin deLanes; Calicoes; Bed Tick and Apron Kentucky Jeans; Bed andNegro Blankets; Vestings, Shawls; Alpaccas, Irish Linen; Silk and cotton hdkfs.; Bleached and bro. Shirting; Ginghams and Cambrics; Hosiery, Comforts; Gurnsey shirts; Blea. and brown Drill; Linen and cotton Diaper;

Groceries:

Fulton market Beef; Mess and prime Pork; No. 1 and 2 Mackerel; Brown and Loaf Sugar; Crush'd and pulv'd do.; Java, Rio, and Laguira Coffee; Gunpowder, Hyson and Imperial Tea; Boxes and half boxes bro.; Tallow, Sperm and Adamantine Candles; Sup. Butter and Cheese; Lamp and Olive Oil; Dried Beef and Tongues; Pickles, Olives, Capers, Port and Malaga Wine; Tomato and Walnut Catsup; Pepper Sauce, Sardines; Sap Sago and Pine Apple Cheese; West India Preserves; Prunes, Figs, Raisins; Currants, Sultana Raisins, (without seed,); bbls and half bbls Flour; Pepper, Spice, Ginger; Cinnamon, Starch, Indigo, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Tamarinds; Vestings, Shawls; Alpaccas, Irish Linen; Silk and cotton hdkfs.; Bleached and bro. Shirting; Ginghams and Cambrics; Hosiery, Comforts; Gurnsey shirts; Blea. and brown Drill; Linen and cotton Diaper;

Mouslin deLanes; Calicoes; Bed Tick and Apron; Kentucky Jeans; Bed andNegro Blankets; Vestings, Shawls; Alpaccas, Irish Linen; Silk and cotton hdkfs.; Bleached and bro. Shirting; Ginghams and Cambrics; Hosiery, Comforts; Gurnsey shirts; Blea. and brown Drill; Linen and cotton Diaper;

Collins' and Simmons' Axes; Rim and stock Locks; Cupboard and trunk do; Till and Chest do; Board Axes; Drawing Knives; Coopers' Adzes; Do Crows and Vices; Dowelling Bitts; Shovel and Tongs; Knives and Forks; Pocket Knives; Whitewash do; Shoe brushes & blacking; Rat and mouse traps; Match safes, Nests' weights; Brass Candlesticks; Wire covers; Hand Saws.

Hollowware.

Pots, Spiders, Ovens; Soap, Skillets, Furnaces, Andirons; A very superior Wafle Iron.

Liquors.

Cogniac Brandy; Madeira & Malmsey do sup; N. E. Rum and Brandy; Do Whiskey.

Wood Ware.

Cedar and painted Tubs; Painted and varnished Keelers; Sugar boxes, Knife boxes; Flour buckets; Painted and varnished buckets; Brass & Iron bound do; Coaco Dippers; Towel Rollers, Rolling Pins; Butter prints, boot-jacks; Snuff, Muddlers and Potato mashers; Wood ladles and spoons.

Hardware.

Hatchets and Hammers; Collins' and Simmons' Axes; Rim and stock Locks; Cupboard and trunk do; Till and Chest do; Board Axes; Drawing Knives; Coopers' Adzes; Do Crows and Vices; Dowelling Bitts; Shovel and Tongs; Knives and Forks; Pocket Knives; Whitewash do; Shoe brushes & blacking; Rat and mouse traps; Match safes, Nests' weights; Brass Candlesticks; Wire covers; Hand Saws; Pots, Spiders, Ovens; Soap, Skillets, Furnaces, Andirons; A very superior Wafle Iron; Cogniac Brandy; Madeira & Malmsey do sup; N. E. Rum and Brandy; Do Whiskey; Cedar and painted Tubs; Painted and varnished Keelers; Sugar boxes, Knife boxes; Flour buckets; Painted and varnished buckets; Brass & Iron bound do; Coaco Dippers; Towel Rollers, Rolling Pins; Butter prints, boot-jacks; Hominy Beans.

And we have a great many articles that are too tedious to mention, but call and examine for yourselves. PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

October 15, 1847—[5-y

Carriages Repaired and Painted.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has located his shop for *Repairing and Painting* every description of Riding Vehicles, near the corner of Dock and Second streets. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage; and he will always endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

His charges will be moderate, and the cash will be acceptable, when the work is delivered.

WM. WELLS.

Sept 17, 1847 1-12m

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers have entered into Co-partnership for the transaction of business in this place. We now offer for sale a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Cutlery, at as *low* prices, and upon as good terms, as they can be bought at any other house in the place. We respectfully invite those in want of Goods to give us a call, as they may rest assured we will do all in our power to please them. HOLMES & HAWES,

At the stand lately occupied by Z. Latimer.

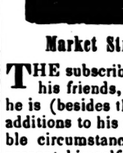
OWEN HOLMES. JOHN R. HAWES.

Wilmington, N C, January 28, 1848—[20tf

EAU DIVINE DE VENUS AND NYMPH SOAP, composed of an Eastern Botanic discovery, of surprising efficacy for rendering the *skin soft and fair*, as well as imparting a *delicate roseate hue* to the complexion. As a creator and conservator of that most distinguishing charm of female loveliness, a transparent fair skin, *Jules Haules' Nymph Soap, or Eau Divine de Venus*, may be said to exert almost a magical power. For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,

[Jan 28.] Druggists and Chemists.

MYERS & BARNUM



HAVE received, and are now offering, at wholesale and retail, the largest and best assortment of HATS, CAPS, BONNETS,

Umbrellas & Walking Canes,

ever brought to this market. We continue at the old stand North side of Market Street, where may be found at all times good Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Moleskin, and Silk Hats, of the latest New York city style. Broadcloth, Silk Velvet, Oil Silk, Otter, Seal, Muskrat, and Glazed Lawn Caps, of the latest and most approved fashions. Youth's, Boy's, and Children's Caps, a large variety. Ladies Riding Caps. Gent's Smoking Caps. Infants' Caps of various qualities, patterns, and colors. Fine Silk, Ginghams and Cotton Umbrellas, and a good assortment of Walking Canes. We have also a large stock of

WOOL AND TARPAULIN HATS,

which we will sell by the case or dozen much lower than can be bought elsewhere.

Country Merchants supplied with goods in our line at New York jobbing prices.

Planters and others wishing cheap Hats or Caps for Negroes, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

N. B. Cash paid for Otter, Mink, Fox, Wild Cat, Raccoon, and Oppossum Skins.

November 19, 1847.

Saddle, Harness, and Trunk *MANUFACTORY,*

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he is (besides the above purchase) receiving additions to his stock; and from the favourable circumstances in which he is enabled to present himself before the public, and from his experience in the above business, he feels assured of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage. He has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. Guy C. Hotchkiss, where he will at all times keep a complete assortment of *Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Whips, Bitts and Spurs; Carpet and Saddle Bags; Trunks, Valises, &c, &c.*, all of which he will warrant to be of good manufacture and material. And every article connected with the trade will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.

☞REPAIRING